

TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST - PARIS: Variable, Temp 55-65 (51-67). Tomorrow (Sat): Fair, Temp 57-69 (53-71). Tomorrow (Sun): Fair, Temp 59-71 (55-73). Channel: Slight, Breeze: Fair, Temp 55-65 (51-67). New York: Fair, Temp 61-71 (57-69). Tomorrow (Sat): Fair, Temp 63-73 (59-71). Tomorrow (Sun): Fair, Temp 65-75 (61-73). Additional weather - CONCRETE PAGE.

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post



President Ford and Secretary of State Henry Kissinger talking with Cypriot President Makarios in Helsinki.

Demirel Said to Assert Ankara's Anger

Turks Reportedly Reject Ford's Special Aid

By Dusko Doder

HELSINKI, July 31 (AP)—Turkey declined President Ford's offer of emergency military assistance today in a move clearly designed to demonstrate the hardening of Ankara's anger over the congressional embargo on arms sales to Turkey, authoritative sources said.

Mr. Ford made the offer during a lengthy conversation with Turkish Premier Suleyman Demirel, conducted over breakfast at the U.S. Embassy residence here. The President said he could obtain emergency aid by using special presidential authority. Implicit in Mr. Ford's offer was his hope that Turkey would refrain from imposing further restrictions on U.S. military activities in Turkey.

The relationship between the United States and Turkey is not measured by money," Mr. Demirel responded as he declined Mr. Ford's offer with thanks, according to an official who was present.

The Turkish leader was understood to have indicated that most of the key U.S. facilities in Turkey would be permitted to resume operations under a NATO umbrella even if Congress does not lift the embargo. Thus U.S. forces presumably would be able to continue to use these facilities but the scope and character of their activities as well as privileges they enjoy under a 1969 Turkish-U.S. security agreement would be curtailed.

Base Activities Halted
Mr. Demirel's government has ordered all activities at U.S. bases in Turkey suspended, including a complex system of telecommunications and monitoring facilities along the Soviet border. The decision does not affect the NATO base at Incirlik, where the United States maintains Phantom fighter bombers with nuclear capability.

The Cyprus question, which precipitated the congressional action against Turkey, also emerged yesterday and today as an overt source of tension at the 35-nation Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. The personal diplomatic maneuvering also served as a reminder that some of the summit session's key objectives that are to be signed tomorrow are by no means attainable.

Mr. Demirel in his formal address today announced that Turkey could not consider the provisions of the final declaration "as

binding regarding relations with the state of Cyprus." He said his delegation had informed the executive secretariat of the conference about this decision which, he said, was provoked by the absence of a representative of the Turkish-Cypriot community here.

Demirel Walks Out
Mr. Demirel asserted that Archbishop Makarios, the Cypriot President, did not represent both Cypriot communities. He walked out of the conference room when the Archbishop took the rostrum to address the conference earlier today.

Archbishop Makarios, who was temporarily ousted as president by a Greek-inspired military coup that prompted Turkey's invasion of the island a year ago, charged that the Turkish action constituted "a glaring example" of a "great discrepancy between words and deeds" regarding the implementation of lofty principles to be signed here tomorrow.

The Cyprus problem was discussed during the Ford-Demirel meeting this morning. The Turkish leader also held a long conversation with Soviet Communist party leader Leonid Brezhnev

last night. The two men were seated for nearly two hours next to each other during a formal dinner given by President Erho Kekkonen of Finland.

U.S. officials would not comment on the President's meeting with Mr. Demirel. After the meeting, which lasted 75 minutes, Mr. Ford told newsmen that he intended to "continue his efforts to remove any roadblocks between the United States and Turkey because we feel good relations with Turkey are of utmost importance to Turkey and to the (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)



President Ford discussing U.S.-Turkish relations with Premier Suleyman Demirel.

Waldheim Warns Time Is Running Out

Greek and Turkish Cypriots Resume Talks

VIENNA, July 31 (Reuters)—A fresh round of Cyprus negotiations began here today with a warning from United Nations Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim that time was running out for a solution.

"As time passes and no progress is made toward a settlement, I fear it will become increasingly difficult to reconcile the positions of the two sides and inevitably the two communities will drift further apart," Mr. Waldheim told the opening session.

Mr. Waldheim joined Greek and Turkish-Cypriot negotiators Glafkos Clerides and Rauf Denkash for the third time in Vienna's Hofburg Palace. Two rounds of talks in May and June produced only meager results.

In his opening statement, Mr. Waldheim called for "a determined effort to narrow the gap and find common ground."

Today's session lasted only an hour. A UN spokesman said Mr. Clerides presented a paper con-

taining comments on Turkish proposals on the powers and functions of a future federal government.

The talks were adjourned until tomorrow for Mr. Denkash to study the document, described as "quite extensive." But Mr. Waldheim invited the two negotiators for a working dinner to continue their discussions.

Informed diplomats said both sides were sticking to their positions and there were few hopes of decisive progress toward settling the island's future during the expected four days of talks.

The Turkish community, which has proclaimed its own state in the northern half of Cyprus, has proposed a provisional government with limited powers, which has already been rejected by the Greeks.

Key Problem
Diplomats said Mr. Waldheim was trying to bring the two sides closer together or the key problem of what the powers and functions of a future central government would be.

"These problems must be tackled if the Cyprus situation is not to deteriorate further," Mr. Waldheim warned.

He said the positions of both sides were still very far apart but mentioned "one glimmer of hope"—the reopening of Nicosia's heavily repaired airport for UN use, which is expected in 1977.

Renouncing Limited Sovereignty Brezhnev Pledges to Adhere To Terms of Security Accord

By James Goldsborough

HELSINKI, July 31 (AP)—Leonid Brezhnev, the Soviet Communist party leader, today assured the 35-nation European Security Conference summit meeting that the Soviet Union intended to scrupulously apply all the provisions of the 30,000-word final act to be signed here tomorrow.

Obviously trying to dispel doubts that have been raised by other speakers so far, Mr. Brezhnev, whose country was a prime mover behind the conference, said that the final act opened possibilities that he called "unthinkable in the years of the cold war."

Mr. Brezhnev also made a reference that could be interpreted as a renunciation of the so-called Brezhnev doctrine—the limited sovereignty of Socialist states.

The major conclusion of the conference, he said, was that "no one should try to dictate to other peoples, on the basis of foreign policy considerations of one kind or another, the manner in which they ought to manage their internal affairs. It is only the people of each given state, and no one else, that has the sovereign right to resolve its internal affairs and establish its internal laws."

Taken Two Ways

Secretary of State Henry Kissinger suggested later at a press conference that this particular paragraph could be taken two ways. "It has positive elements in it," said Mr. Kissinger. But he admitted it could conceivably be invoked by Moscow to limit the lowering of East-West barriers.

Mr. Kissinger called the Brezhnev speech on the whole "moderate and conciliatory."

Reinold, Prime Minister Harold Wilson said that it was "interesting to speculate" how such a Soviet declaration "might have affected Czechoslovakia in 1968."

The leaders of 15 nations spoke today, with Spain, represented by Premier Carlos Arias Navarro, moved up from tomorrow, in place of Portuguese President Francisco de Costa Gomes, who was delayed in Lisbon. As ex-



Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev addressing Helsinki talks.

pected, Turkish Premier Suky-man Demirel led his delegation out of the room when Archbishop Makarios of Cyprus rose to speak.

The bitterness of the Turkish and Cypriot declarations today, and that of Greek Premier Constantine Karamanlis yesterday, threw a cloud over a meeting that otherwise has been marked by a spirit of reconciliation.

An example of this spirit was Mr. Kissinger's meeting today with the Bulgarian and Czechoslovak foreign ministers and his statement later that "there are no obstacles on the side of the United States to improving relations."

There seemed to be a large consensus that the next step

following this meeting was to begin serious negotiations on arms reductions. This point was mentioned by Yugoslav's Marshal Tito, Sweden's Olof Palme, Mr. Brezhnev, Hungary's Janos Kadar, Denmark's Anker Jorgensen and Belgium's Leo Tindemans, among others.

Mr. Brezhnev remarked that priority now should be given to "ways to reduce armed forces and armaments in Central Europe without diminishing the security of anyone." The 19-nation Vienna negotiations on force reductions in Europe are to resume in September.

Mr. Brezhnev, who arrived here Tuesday by train from Moscow looking tired and moving slowly,

appeared rather sluggish during his speech today. He was the first guest to leave a state dinner given by Finnish President Urho Kekkonen last night and tonight, he was the first to leave a lavish reception given by the Finns at a nearby outdoor restaurant thus fueling speculation about his health.

President Valery Giscard d'Estaing of France, which does not participate in the Vienna talks, did not mention arms reductions but he stressed that the sincerity of the Helsinki conference would be determined by implementation of its provisions. Like Mr. Brezhnev, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing pledged France to apply scrupulously all of its provisions.

Equitable Relationships

Though several speakers today struck single notes, including Marshal Tito with his call for "more equitable relationships" between developing and developed nations and Mr. Palme, with a call for an end to secrecy about military budgets, most of the speakers stuck to the main lines of the final act.

Mr. Kadar and Edward Gierak of Poland both specifically mentioned the provisions that call for greater exchanges between East and West, something that Mr. Brezhnev skinned in his speech. Mr. Kadar declared that Hungary planned to expand contacts with the West.

Mr. Brezhnev's only reference to these exchanges was indirect and was couched in socialist jargon. Speaking of increased possibilities for a broader exchange of news and information, the Soviet party leader said: "It is no secret that information media can serve the purposes of peace and confidence or they can spread throughout the world the poison of discord." He said that he hoped the conference would provide a "correct guideline" for these exchanges.

Mr. Brezhnev's reference was to provisions that call for increases in sales and distribution of newspapers between East and West and improved working conditions for newsmen.

Ford, Allies Pessimistic On Portugal

HELSINKI, July 31 (AP)—President Ford lunched today with the leaders of Britain, France and West Germany. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger said that the four reached a "consensus of dismay" about Portugal.

Mr. Kissinger said that the four allies had decided to use the meeting of the European Security Conference to discuss common problems.

He said there was little optimism over the prospects for an early return to pluralistic democracy in Portugal. Portuguese President Francisco de Costa Gomes had not arrived today when his turn came to speak at the conference.

Mr. Kissinger said the four also discussed the Middle East, Cyprus and world economics. On the latter, he said the problem today was how the "economic democracies can convince their peoples that they are in control of their economic destiny."

Meanwhile, Klaus Bolling, the West German spokesman, said that the United States, West Germany, France and Britain agreed today to convene a conference on economic and currency questions but set no date. It might be held, however, before the end of the year, he added.

Kissinger also said the United States received backing for its position to support Israeli membership in the UN, the Associated Press reported. The four delegations agreed that they would oppose any resolution to prevent Israel from holding its seat, he said.

—JAMES GOLDSBOROUGH.

For Failure to Back Revolution 13 Military Men Purged in Portugal

LISBON, July 31 (AP)—Nine officers and four sergeants from Portugal's military security force Copcon have been removed from their posts for failing to support the leftist revolution, the army announced today.

Copcon denied that the 13 had been arrested but refused to say where they were. An official statement said they had been transferred to the army chief of staff.

In what appeared to be the

first of expected purges of dissident military officers, the army said the 13 "lacked discipline, efficiency and political conscience." There was no direct accusation of plotting or mutiny.

Brig. Olego Saraiva de Carvalho, head of Copcon, and a member of the nation's ruling three-man military junta, ordered the removals, including that of Col. Jaime Neves, a regimental commander commander. Yesterday, Brig. Carvalho warned he

would track down on discipline and what he called disorder and lack of discipline within the ranks of the armed forces.

New Cabinet Picked

The Copcon announcement was made only hours after President Francisco de Costa Gomes had reported that a new Cabinet had been named, in a bid to cool the most serious crisis for the military since it seized power 15 months ago.

But no names of the new Cabinet members were announced immediately.

In announcing the transfer of the 13 officers, Copcon said it had been made "considering the present political moment" and that Brig. Carvalho "reaffirmed the necessity of reinforcing the alliance of the Armed Forces Movement and the people."

Brig. Carvalho, emerging as the strongest member of the junta, had implied that the crackdown on dissident elements would require mass arrests and perhaps even executions.

The other members of the "dictatorate" who were given unlimited authority earlier today to run Portugal are Gen. Costa Gomes and pro-Communist Premier Vasco dos Santos Goncalves.

The Premier was by the President's side as Gen. Costa Gomes announced that a Cabinet, the fifth since the AFM deposed the rightist dictatorship, had been named. Gen. Carvalho was not present.

Trip to Helsinki
"I have the pleasure to announce the formation of a new government," Gen. Costa Gomes said before departing for the European Security Conference in Helsinki. He was scheduled to meet both Eastern and Western leaders without a foreign minister accompanying him. It was not clear if a specific act led to the arrest of Co. Neves and the other commanders or what punishment they would receive beyond being transferred and put in the hands of the army chief of staff. Some unrest was reported at the commando base. The junta took over from the 30-man Revolutionary Council that was formed in March after

At Request of the CIA Hughes Ex-Aide Admits Bid To Gangsters to Kill Castro

By Robert L. Jackson

WASHINGTON, July 31.—A former aide to billionaire Howard Hughes said yesterday that he helped the CIA develop plans to poison Cuban Premier Fidel Castro because "I felt we were involved in a just war."

Robert Maheu, after completing two days of closed-door Senate testimony, publicly acknowledged that he had helped recruit underworld figures Johnny Roselli and Sam Giancana in 1960 at

the suggestion of two CIA officials.

Mr. Maheu met with newsmen after concluding testimony for which he had been granted immunity from possible prosecution. Disclosing that the CIA paid him \$500 a month for private investigative work during the late 1950s, Mr. Maheu said he was approached on the Castro matter in 1960 by James O'Connell, a CIA supervisor who had previously served as his contact.

Removal Sought

"Mr. O'Connell asked me if in connection with a planned invasion of Cuba I would contact Johnny Roselli in Los Angeles and ask if Mr. Roselli would be inclined to help in a program for removing Mr. Castro from the scene," Mr. Maheu said.

He said that it was evident from meetings with Mr. O'Connell and later sessions with Col. Sheffield Edwards, then the CIA's director of security, that the CIA wanted Mr. Castro killed. Roselli, a gambler whom Mr. Maheu had known socially, "at first was very reluctant to participate," he said, but Roselli agreed to help "when I explained this would be on behalf of his government, unpleasant as it may have sounded."

He said that the value of Roselli and Giancana, a close associate (Continued on Page 3, Col. 3)

Terrorist Gang Robs 2d West Berlin Bank

BERLIN, July 31 (AP)—Masked terrorists struck for the second time within 24 hours in West Berlin today, again getting away with 100,000 deutsche marks (about \$40,000) after robbing another district bank.

Police said the again identified itself as the Second of June Movement, wanted for kidnapping politician Peter Lorenz in February and killing the city's chief justice last year.

Police said yesterday that two men and two women robbed the first bank, that the gang left behind political slogans and chocolate cream puffs for startled bank customers.



Robert Maheu testifying.

Gives Assurances on Policy

Nigerian Leader Confronts Problem of Ethnic Diversity

By Thomas A. Johnson

KAMPALA, July 31 (NYT).—The 37-year-old professional soldier who now heads the government of black Africa's largest and richest nation faces the difficult task, in a country where tribal and regional affiliations remain strong, of convincing the Nigerians that they are one people.

In this, and in other areas, Brig. Murtala Mohammed will follow patterns set by his predecessor, Gen. Yakubu Gowon, who was deposed Tuesday.

There are more than 250 ethnic groups in Nigeria's 357,000 square miles. Gen. Gowon, a member of the minority Anag tribe, had been deliberately chosen in 1966 so that his leadership would not alienate larger ethnic groups such as the Hausas, Yorubas and Ibos.

This ethnic reservation was scrapped with the arrival to power of Brig. Mohammed. The Brigadier, a strong, highly disciplined army officer, is one of the nation's best known Hausas, from the Moslem Northern Region.

During a speech last night in Lagos, Brig. Mohammed appeared to be trying to allay fears that his rule would bring Hausa dominance in Nigeria. The names of the young army officers he has appointed to the Supreme Military Council indicate that most of them do not come from Hausa regions.

The Yorubas of the west, who

are thought, like the Hausas and the Ibos of the east, to number about 15 million, have been especially concerned about possible Hausa domination. The Yoruba leader, Chief Obafemi Awolowo, has charged that the 1973 census, showing some northern areas registering population increases that could not have been possible, was part of a northern attempt to gain control of the government after its eventual return to civilian hands.

Brig. Mohammed said last night that, for the time being, all questions of population and revenue would be determined by the 1963 census, not that of 1973. This should go a long way toward calming fears in Nigeria.

The issue of the establishment of new provinces, also highly volatile because of ethnic interests, will be given to a newly organized panel.

Nigerian sources at the conference here of the Organization of African Unity noted that representatives of some Arab states welcomed the leadership change in Nigeria. One reason is that a fellow Moslem will now hold the top office in Africa's largest state, whereas Gen. Gowon had been a leader of efforts to oppose Arab interests where they conflicted with those of black Africa.

Nigeria's new head of state was born in June, 1937, in northern Nigeria and was educated at the government college in Zaria. He attended Sandhurst, the British military academy, after joining the Nigerian Army and later studied at Britain's Royal School of Signals.

Served in Congo
He saw active service with the United Nations peace-keeping force in the Congo during the early 1960s. After returning to Nigeria, he was rapidly promoted and became commander of the Signal Corps in 1965.

When the army officers led a coup against Nigeria's first civilian regime, Brig. Mohammed began plotting with other officers to take control of the country. They did this in late July, 1966, and the brigadier emerged as a leader of the new controlling group.

After becoming convinced that the Moslem north should not secede, Brig. Mohammed worked hard to help defeat the secessionist attempts of the Ibos, who named their proposed nation Biafra.

He was put in charge of the 2d Division when a strong Ibo column, moving from the east, took the city of Benin and advanced to within 70 miles of Lagos. Brig. Mohammed's troops retook Benin and drove the Biafran forces back across the Niger River.

After the civil war, Brig. Mohammed returned to a job away from public view—that of inspector of the Signal Corps.

Curfew Lifted
LAGOS, July 31 (AP).—Life in Nigeria was almost back to normal today two days after the military coup. The dusk-to-dawn curfew was lifted and internal airline flights resumed.

But a radio announcement said that the nation's borders will remain closed for the present to all foreigners except those from countries belonging to the Economic Community of West African States.

Besides Nigeria, these are Dahomey, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Guinea, Gambian Ivory Coast, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo and Upper Volta.

6 S. African Miners Die
JOHANNESBURG, July 31 (AP).—Six African miners are known to have died yesterday in an explosion in a gold mine at Boksburg near here, a spokesman for Rand Mines said today. Search operations are continuing.

U.S. Believes Israelis Have 10 A-Weapons With the Systems For Their Delivery

By William Beecher

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Senior U.S. analysts believe that Israel has made more than 10 nuclear weapons, each with an explosive force comparable to the atomic bombs that destroyed Hiroshima and Nagasaki before the end of World War II.

The analysts also believe that Israel can deliver such weapons hundreds of miles by plane and missile and is working to extend the reach of its delivery systems. These conclusions were closely guarded within this country's security community, were discovered during extensive interviews during the last few weeks in Washington, Cairo, Jerusalem and Tel Aviv.

If the analysts are correct, it means that Israel, with a population of only 3.5 million, has become the sixth nuclear power after the United States, the Soviet Union, China, Britain and France. India, which has exploded a nuclear device, is not expected to have a deliverable weapon for several years.

It is believed that Israel decided after the October, 1973, war to build nuclear bombs and warheads and enhance its delivery capability, after concluding that the Middle East balance of power could shift over the long run to the Arab states.

It is understood that the decision to attain atomic-war capability was reached reluctantly after the Israeli authorities agreed that Arab oil money would procure not only first-rate conventional military potential for Israel's foes but also nuclear weapons as well.

Thus Israel appears determined to move ahead, while it enjoys a technological advantage, in hopes of developing regional nuclear deterrence.

In interviews last week, Israeli officials consistently refused to discuss the nuclear potential. Israel has at least two systems capable of delivering nuclear payloads: the U.S.-supplied F-4 Phantom jet and the 290-mile Jericho missile. The missile's development started as a joint project with France and was completed by Israel.

To extend the range of its deterrence capability, Israel is understood to be working on at least two new systems:

● A much-advanced version of the Kfir tactical fighter-bomber. The initial production model is based on a redesign of the French Mirage-V fighter-bomber and employs powerful U.S. J-79 engines.

● An advanced solid-fuel missile with a range of 500-900 miles.

William Beecher, a former New York Times reporter who later served as a Defense Department spokesman, now reports for the Boston Globe, in which this article appeared.

Report Called Speculation
JERUSALEM, July 31 (Reuters).—The Foreign Ministry today dismissed as pure speculation the Beecher report that Israel has produced more than 10 nuclear weapons.

In Washington, the United Press International reported, State Department spokesman Robert Fustich would not comment on the Beecher report, saying that Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin, in an interview on Danish television on Dec. 17, said that Israel is not a nuclear power and that Israel has no nuclear weapons.

["He also said that it is not Israeli government policy to be the first to introduce nuclear weapons in the Middle East," Mr. Fustich declared.]

Egypt Stand on Pact
UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., July 31 (Reuters).—Egypt has told the U.N. that Israel's refusal to become a party to the nuclear nonproliferation treaty "has left Egypt with no choice but to stop short of ratifying the treaty," it was disclosed today.

Egypt, which signed the treaty in 1968, nearly two years before the pact was adopted, was ready to ratify the pact "the moment Israel accedes to it and becomes a party thereto."

The sources said Egypt's reply was expected to be ready in time for Mr. Kissinger to pass it on to Mr. Kissinger next weekend at Belgrade, where the secretary and President Ford will be stopping at the end of a European tour.

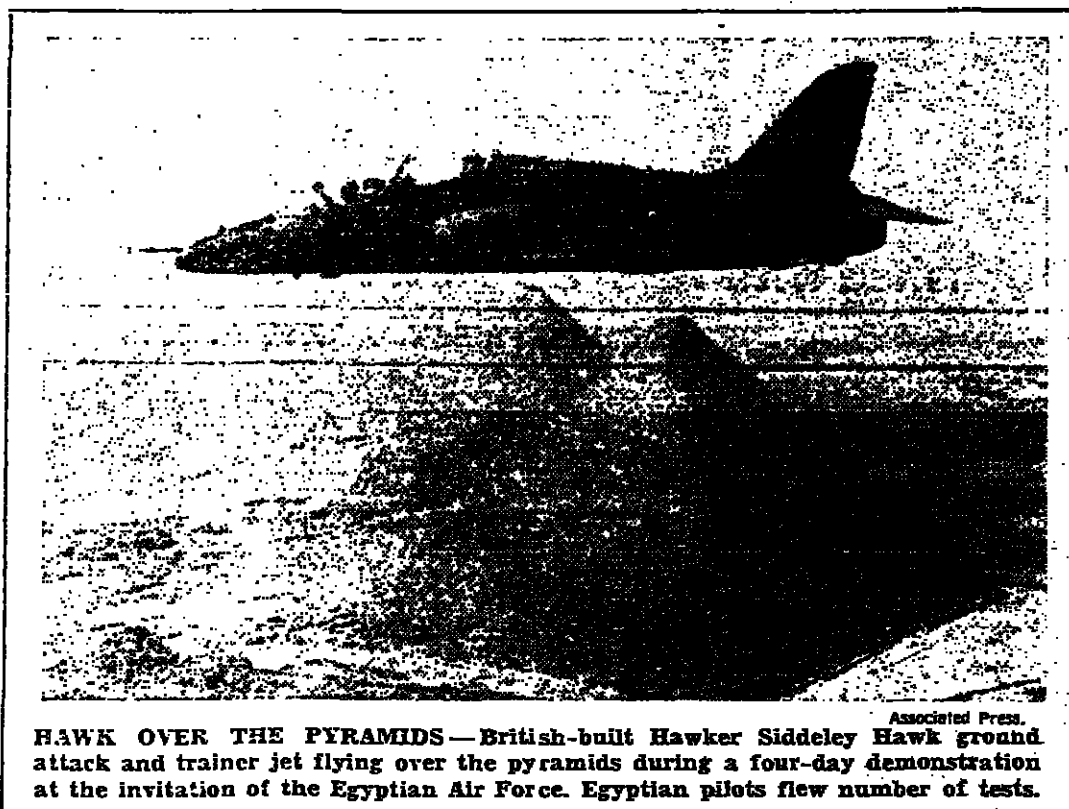
Egyptian officials and U.S. diplomats refused to give any information on the substance of the latest exchange. But a well-placed source said the main difficulty centered on vital details rather than basic elements of a possible pact.

"The basic elements of an agreement do exist," he said. "But a great deal depends on details which will be the determining factor. If all the details do not fit in the right places, this will distort the basic elements. The picture is not clear yet."

Pakistan Is Said To Buy New Jets
ISLAMABAD, Pakistan, July 31 (Reuters).—Pakistan has ordered 10 more Mirage aircraft from France in a deal worth about \$77 million, informed sources said here today.

The French government will lend Pakistan funds to buy the jets, to be delivered in 1977, the sources said.

Pakistan already has about 50 Mirages, which form the spearhead of its air force. The latest order is for the reconnaissance version called the Mirage 111-RP, the sources reported. They said the new contract was signed here Tuesday.



HAWK OVER THE PYRAMIDS—British-built Hawker Siddeley Hawk ground attack and trainer jet flying over the pyramids during a four-day demonstration at the invitation of the Egyptian Air Force. Egyptian pilots flew number of tests.

Might Trade Pro-Arab Stand for Oil

Africans Said to Weigh UN Vote on Israel

By Bernard Weinraub

GENEVA, N.Y., July 31.—African nations, seeking concessions from Middle East oil producers, are discussing how they will use their votes on the issue of expelling Israel from the United Nations at the General Assembly session this fall, according to Western diplomats here.

Although the African states have not emerged as a bloc to deal with the Middle East nations, diplomats meeting here at the U.N. Economic and Social Council say privately that the Africans have decided to use Israel as a "bargaining chip." There are 41 African nations in the 138-member General Assembly.

An informed Western diplomat, with wide contacts among the Africans, said: "They have decided to hold Israel hostage so they can get more attention paid to them. What they sense is the high political interest in the issue and what they are saying is that they are people on both sides who can help us now. The West wants Israel in and the new rich want Israel out."

Western diplomats are unsure if the Africans have formally made their position plain to Middle East nations. At the same time, several African nations deny that the issue of Israel has been discussed.

Poorest of the Poor
"Israel is a political issue and it was not discussed," said Ambassador Simeon Ake of the Ivory Coast and one of the most prominent African figures at the current 59th session of the council. "This is an economic meeting dealing with economic problems. In Africa we are the poorest of the poor. Of the 23 or 30 least developed countries, 18 are in Africa."

He added: "We obviously need more help. Different countries have reached different stages of development. There are the developed countries, the oil producers, the poor countries. We have to see this at the level of each country. But in Africa we are at the poorest level."

A Western diplomat said: "The Africans have been the most seriously affected and were hit first by the oil increase. They initially got help from Israel and then responded to the Arab blockade. Now they ask, what have they got for it?"

U.S. Hands Egypt Israel's Latest Peace Proposal
CAIRO, July 31 (UPI).—Egypt received new Israeli interim peace proposals from the United States today in a fresh round of exchanges which diplomatic sources said could be crucial to prospects of agreement on a further military disengagement in the Sinai.

U.S. Ambassador to Egypt Herman E. Attis met President Anwar Sadat and Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy at the summer resort of Alexandria to relay the proposals, which he got from Secretary of State Henry Kissinger in Bonn last weekend.

The sources said Egypt's reply was expected to be ready in time for Mr. Kissinger to pass it on to Mr. Kissinger next weekend at Belgrade, where the secretary and President Ford will be stopping at the end of a European tour.

Egyptian officials and U.S. diplomats refused to give any information on the substance of the latest exchange. But a well-placed source said the main difficulty centered on vital details rather than basic elements of a possible pact.

"The basic elements of an agreement do exist," he said. "But a great deal depends on details which will be the determining factor. If all the details do not fit in the right places, this will distort the basic elements. The picture is not clear yet."

Pakistan Is Said To Buy New Jets
ISLAMABAD, Pakistan, July 31 (Reuters).—Pakistan has ordered 10 more Mirage aircraft from France in a deal worth about \$77 million, informed sources said here today.

The French government will lend Pakistan funds to buy the jets, to be delivered in 1977, the sources said.

Pakistan already has about 50 Mirages, which form the spearhead of its air force. The latest order is for the reconnaissance version called the Mirage 111-RP, the sources reported. They said the new contract was signed here Tuesday.

They want more oil price concessions, something substantive. They know they are sitting on a substantial block of votes. According to a Western diplomat, the African nations distressed at the Arabs' lack of reciprocity are Tanzania, Liberia, Zambia, Malawi, Kenya and the Ivory Coast.

The fact of the matter is that the oil producers are putting the largest sums of development aid to Islamic countries and countries with significant Islamic populations—the Philippines, Pakistan, Ghana, Sudan, Uganda, the diplomat said. "The others have lost on all sides. They have an embargo on Rhodesia. They have cut off ties to Israel. And they say now, 'What are we getting?'"

The annual summer meeting of the 54-member Economic and Social Council, ending this week, has centered on the special session of the General Assembly in New York from Sept. 1 to Sept. 12. It will be the second special session of the assembly devoted exclusively to economic matters.

The idea for a peace-keeping force had been floated by the new OAU chairman, President Idi Amin of Uganda, and several other leaders, including Congo President Marien Ngouabi.

But the idea is opposed by Angola's three nationalist movements—the Marxist Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA), the National Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLA) and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA).

The conciliation commission will report to the OAU Defense Commission on the possible need to send an OAU peace-keeping force to Angola, he said.

The 46 heads of state or their representatives also appealed to the liberation movements to stop fighting.

The idea for a peace-keeping force had been floated by the new OAU chairman, President Idi Amin of Uganda, and several other leaders, including Congo President Marien Ngouabi.

But the idea is opposed by Angola's three nationalist movements—the Marxist Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA), the National Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLA) and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA).

The conciliation commission will report to the OAU Defense Commission on the possible need to send an OAU peace-keeping force to Angola, he said.

The 46 heads of state or their representatives also appealed to the liberation movements to stop fighting.

The idea for a peace-keeping force had been floated by the new OAU chairman, President Idi Amin of Uganda, and several other leaders, including Congo President Marien Ngouabi.

But the idea is opposed by Angola's three nationalist movements—the Marxist Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA), the National Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLA) and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA).

The conciliation commission will report to the OAU Defense Commission on the possible need to send an OAU peace-keeping force to Angola, he said.

The 46 heads of state or their representatives also appealed to the liberation movements to stop fighting.

The idea for a peace-keeping force had been floated by the new OAU chairman, President Idi Amin of Uganda, and several other leaders, including Congo President Marien Ngouabi.

But the idea is opposed by Angola's three nationalist movements—the Marxist Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA), the National Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLA) and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA).

The conciliation commission will report to the OAU Defense Commission on the possible need to send an OAU peace-keeping force to Angola, he said.

The 46 heads of state or their representatives also appealed to the liberation movements to stop fighting.

The idea for a peace-keeping force had been floated by the new OAU chairman, President Idi Amin of Uganda, and several other leaders, including Congo President Marien Ngouabi.

But the idea is opposed by Angola's three nationalist movements—the Marxist Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA), the National Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLA) and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA).

The conciliation commission will report to the OAU Defense Commission on the possible need to send an OAU peace-keeping force to Angola, he said.

The 46 heads of state or their representatives also appealed to the liberation movements to stop fighting.

The idea for a peace-keeping force had been floated by the new OAU chairman, President Idi Amin of Uganda, and several other leaders, including Congo President Marien Ngouabi.

But the idea is opposed by Angola's three nationalist movements—the Marxist Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA), the National Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLA) and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA).

The conciliation commission will report to the OAU Defense Commission on the possible need to send an OAU peace-keeping force to Angola, he said.

The 46 heads of state or their representatives also appealed to the liberation movements to stop fighting.

The idea for a peace-keeping force had been floated by the new OAU chairman, President Idi Amin of Uganda, and several other leaders, including Congo President Marien Ngouabi.

News Analysis

Some Turks Now See Rupture With U.S. as a Step Forward

By Steven V. Roberts

ANKARA, July 31 (NYT).—After Congress voted to uphold the arms embargo against Turkey and Ankara retaliated by suspending activities at U.S. bases, a columnist in the Istanbul newspaper Milliyet wrote that the issue might turn out to be positive for Turkey.

"In some respects the decision adopted by the United States Congress has been a blessing for us," he wrote. "Thanks to this decision, Turkey will free herself from the artificial and deceiving dream of friendship."

In words which the columnist added, Turkey will demand "a more independent and a more dignified personality."

Those comments reflect a deep and serious feeling in Turkey today. The relationship between Ankara and Washington was forged in the cold war. But in the era of East-West détente and at a time when the Arab countries are using their oil resources to emerge as a powerful new force, the world has become more complicated and the options more plentiful. They have cut off ties to Israel. And they say now, "What are we getting?"

The annual summer meeting of the 54-member Economic and Social Council, ending this week, has centered on the special session of the General Assembly in New York from Sept. 1 to Sept. 12. It will be the second special session of the assembly devoted exclusively to economic matters.

The idea for a peace-keeping force had been floated by the new OAU chairman, President Idi Amin of Uganda, and several other leaders, including Congo President Marien Ngouabi.

But the idea is opposed by Angola's three nationalist movements—the Marxist Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA), the National Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLA) and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA).

The conciliation commission will report to the OAU Defense Commission on the possible need to send an OAU peace-keeping force to Angola, he said.

The 46 heads of state or their representatives also appealed to the liberation movements to stop fighting.

The idea for a peace-keeping force had been floated by the new OAU chairman, President Idi Amin of Uganda, and several other leaders, including Congo President Marien Ngouabi.

But the idea is opposed by Angola's three nationalist movements—the Marxist Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA), the National Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLA) and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA).

The conciliation commission will report to the OAU Defense Commission on the possible need to send an OAU peace-keeping force to Angola, he said.

The 46 heads of state or their representatives also appealed to the liberation movements to stop fighting.

The idea for a peace-keeping force had been floated by the new OAU chairman, President Idi Amin of Uganda, and several other leaders, including Congo President Marien Ngouabi.

But the idea is opposed by Angola's three nationalist movements—the Marxist Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA), the National Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLA) and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA).

The conciliation commission will report to the OAU Defense Commission on the possible need to send an OAU peace-keeping force to Angola, he said.

The 46 heads of state or their representatives also appealed to the liberation movements to stop fighting.

The idea for a peace-keeping force had been floated by the new OAU chairman, President Idi Amin of Uganda, and several other leaders, including Congo President Marien Ngouabi.

But the idea is opposed by Angola's three nationalist movements—the Marxist Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA), the National Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLA) and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA).

The conciliation commission will report to the OAU Defense Commission on the possible need to send an OAU peace-keeping force to Angola, he said.

The 46 heads of state or their representatives also appealed to the liberation movements to stop fighting.

The idea for a peace-keeping force had been floated by the new OAU chairman, President Idi Amin of Uganda, and several other leaders, including Congo President Marien Ngouabi.

But the idea is opposed by Angola's three nationalist movements—the Marxist Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA), the National Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLA) and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA).

The conciliation commission will report to the OAU Defense Commission on the possible need to send an OAU peace-keeping force to Angola, he said.

The 46 heads of state or their representatives also appealed to the liberation movements to stop fighting.

The idea for a peace-keeping force had been floated by the new OAU chairman, President Idi Amin of Uganda, and several other leaders, including Congo President Marien Ngouabi.

But the idea is opposed by Angola's three nationalist movements—the Marxist Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA), the National Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLA) and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA).

The conciliation commission will report to the OAU Defense Commission on the possible need to send an OAU peace-keeping force to Angola, he said.

The 46 heads of state or their representatives also appealed to the liberation movements to stop fighting.

The idea for a peace-keeping force had been floated by the new OAU chairman, President Idi Amin of Uganda, and several other leaders, including Congo President Marien Ngouabi.

But the idea is opposed by Angola's three nationalist movements—the Marxist Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA), the National Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLA) and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA).

The conciliation commission will report to the OAU Defense Commission on the possible need to send an OAU peace-keeping force to Angola, he said.

The 46 heads of state or their representatives also appealed to the liberation movements to stop fighting.

The idea for a peace-keeping force had been floated by the new OAU chairman, President Idi Amin of Uganda, and several other leaders, including Congo President Marien Ngouabi.

Some bases will probably be closed, some privileges will be lost, curbed, some trust will be lost. Turkey is also facing a practical problem of supplying its huge armed forces, because 95 per cent of its equipment is American.

If the Atlantic Alliance does not replace Washington as an arms supplier, Ankara has threatened to seek money from Arab governments and to buy equipment from the Soviet Union. That threat, too, is aimed partly at Congress, but as a diplomat said, "America is forcing us to do things against our own will."

Turkey Is Said To Reject U.S. Aid Proposal

(Continued from Page 1)

United States, and to the free world. In a brief statement Mr. Demirel said he had reviewed Turkish-U.S. relations with Mr. Ford and "as far as Turkey is concerned these relations are very valuable and we will do our best not to spoil them."

Senior officials in the Demirel party said that Turkey intended to renegotiate its security agreement with the United States now that the House of Representatives has voted to uphold the embargo, which was first imposed in February. Under the congressional action, about \$180 million already paid by Turkey for purchases of U.S. equipment have been blocked.

The Turkish government regards the 1959 Turkish-U.S. Security Agreement as "invalid" and negotiations on the new agreement are expected in August, said Turkish government spokesman Samih Akhik.

Mr. Akhik took issue with a State Department assertion that the 1959 pact "remains in effect until it is renegotiated." "This was a bilateral agreement," he said. "You broke one side of it, then we did the other."

Tonight, Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, who attended the Ford-Demirel meeting, said, "It was our impression that the situation is recoverable if the House reverses itself." But he gave no details about the talks. "The relationship of Turkey, Greece and the United States are taking on the aspects of a Greek tragedy," Mr. Kissinger said. "Each of the main actors has taken actions which are bringing on results they do not intend."

Capitol Hill Action
WASHINGTON, July 31 (AP).—Chances for congressional action to restore U.S. military aid to Turkey before Congress begins its August recess tomorrow appeared virtually hopeless tonight.

However, Senate leaders and administration representatives were considering a plan to bring a compromise aid measure before the Senate.

The idea as explained by administration sources was to put one house of Congress on record in favor of resuming aid in hopes that this would bolster U.S. diplomatic efforts to restore good relations with Turkey.

22 Killed, 51 Hurt In Airliner Crash At Taipei Airport
TAIPEI, July 31 (Reuters).—Twenty-two persons were killed and 51 injured when a Taiwanese Viscount airliner crashed at Taipei Airport today. There were 70 passengers and five crewmen aboard.

Mao Yin-tsu, director of the Civil Aeronautics Administration, said 19 persons—including the pilot and copilot—were killed instantly and the three others died in hospital later. He added that 21 of the injured were in serious condition.

The Viscount, operated by the Far Eastern Air Transport Corp., a domestic airline, crashed as it came in to land during a heavy downpour after a flight from the east coast of Taiwan.

Apparently, after finding something abnormal in near-zero visibility, the pilot intended to go around, giving it the throttle and in the meantime retracting the undercarriage. Mr. Mao said: "But the plane stalled and crashed."

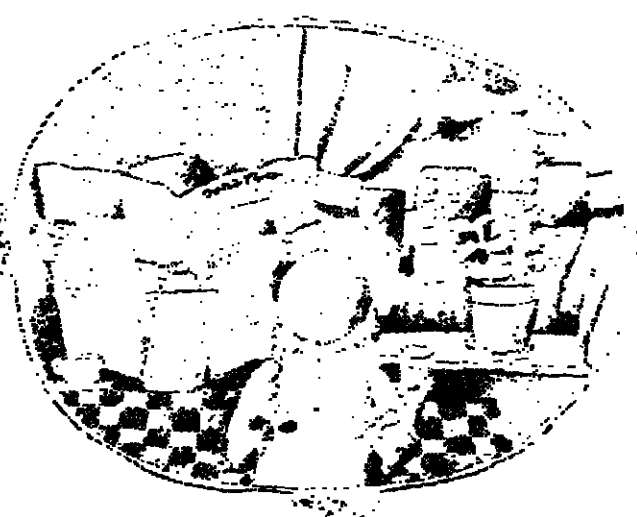
Mr. Mao said, however, that the exact cause of the crash had yet to be determined.

Eyewitnesses reported that the starboard wing of the aircraft touched the runway. The plane then skidded and broke into three pieces.

Confidence Vote Urged By French Opposition
PARIS, July 31 (UPI).—Socialist opposition leader Francois Mitterrand said today the government has mishandled France's economic situation and must seek a vote of confidence during the emergency parliamentary session in September.

Mr. Mitterrand said that President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing was issuing soothing statements during the recent months, has admitted France's economic crisis was deeper than anticipated.

Share a morning in Manhattan.



(Home is just a phone call away.)

To rent a car in Europe, Africa & the Middle East

europcar

In the US, Latin America & the Pacific, it's National Car Rental

Fall in Swiss Alps Kills 2 U.S. Youths

SION, Switzerland, July 31 (AP).—Swiss police said that two young U.S. tourists who fell to their death from the Eigerlast last week were the sons of American stationed in West Germany and living in Erlangen.

Reply to Ford Campaign Chief

Rockefeller Sees Inexperience Behind Talk of Dumping Him

By Jules Witcover

WASHINGTON, July 31 (UPI).—Vice-President Rockefeller today blamed the political inexperience of President Ford's campaign manager, Howard Callaway, for the controversy over Mr. Rockefeller's prospects of being Mr. Ford's running mate next year.

While speaking in a conciliatory tone about Mr. Callaway at a breakfast meeting with reporters, the Vice-President said Mr. Callaway's background in Southern Republican politics and lack of "as much experience in the party nationally as some of us" had led the campaign manager to over-emphasize anti-Rockefeller sentiment in the party.

Because Mr. Callaway "was

concerned with securing delegates," the Vice-President said, he reacted excessively to the challenge for conservative GOP support "from my good friend Ronnie Reagan," the former California governor who is popular in the South.

Sees Progress

Mr. Rockefeller described opposition to him among party conservatives as "knee-jerk" and "visceral" and later said that, based on his visits to the South, he believed that opposition had softened greatly.

Mr. Callaway nine days ago had told another group of reporters that Mr. Rockefeller was "the No. 1 problem" in nailing down the nomination for Mr. Ford, and that the President might want a younger man as his running mate.

Mr. Rockefeller will be 68 at the time of the next year's election. In making these and other observations, the Vice-President said today, "Bo [Callaway] was caught in a situation where he was out to get delegates and he was asked what was the attitude of delegates." In responding, Mr. Rockefeller said, Mr. Callaway had failed to make it clear he was reporting on anti-Rockefeller sentiment expressed to him, not on any opposition of his own to the Vice-President.

Conciliatory Tone

"I don't think Bo Callaway set out consciously or purposefully to accomplish what was accomplished last week," Mr. Rockefeller said, referring to speculation that Mr. Callaway and the President were encouraging "dump-Rockefeller" talk to appease the Reagan supporters.

The trouble, the Vice-President said, was that the President's campaign manager had not appreciated the "astuteness and sophistication" of the reporters to whom he had made his remarks on how Southern party leaders felt about keeping Mr. Rockefeller on the ticket.

Smoking Is Said To Be Deafening

BERRIEN SPRINGS, Mich., July 31 (UPI).—Heavy smokers are not only flirting with lung cancer, emphysema, wrinkles and yellow teeth, but they may be jeopardizing their hearing as well, according to a recent study.

Andrews University audiologist Stephen Prescod, reporting on clinical research into cigarette smoking's effects on the middle ear, says that there is a definite link between heavy smoking and a loss of hearing.

"Smoking can affect one's hearing in much the same way that aging does," Mr. Prescod reported. "Those smoking 30 or more cigarettes a day can expect enough loss in sensitivity to both high and low frequencies to impair understanding of normal speech."

Two U.S. Special Prosecutors Oppose a Permanent Office

By William Greider

WASHINGTON, July 31 (UPI).—Two men who have held the job of special prosecutor told a Senate committee yesterday that they are opposed to making the office permanent.

Leon Jaworski, the Houston lawyer who held the post for 11 months and his successor, Henry Ruth Jr., question whether the

federal government needs a prosecutor independent of the Justice Department to deal with governmental corruption.

"I am not so naive as to believe that future Watergates may not occur," Mr. Jaworski told the Senate Government Operations Committee, "although in my judgment it is highly improbable that anything approaching it in scope and degree will confront our nation in the next generation."

Mr. Ruth, who expects to phase out the special prosecutor's office with a final report this fall, warned that an independent prosecutor free of restraints might create more abuses of power than it remedies.

"I believe a basic reform to a basic public problem becomes tomorrow's basic problem," Mr. Ruth said.

Proposed by Panel

The proposal for a permanent special prosecutor, appointed by the judiciary and independent of the attorney general, was one of the reforms recommended by the Senate Watergate committee, which investigated the White House crimes two years ago.

Mr. Jaworski suggested that, if another Watergate occurred, the public outcry would demand that another special prosecutor be appointed to investigate. "Smaller Watergates," he said, will come and go but "an occasional outcropping of corrupt practices" does not justify a permanent special prosecutor.

A permanent prosecutor, independent of the chief executive, might also conflict with the constitutional provision that the president is responsible for enforcing the laws. If Congress was satisfied that it could avoid this problem, Mr. Jaworski suggested that it might devise a "triggering mechanism" that would authorize the appointment of a special prosecutor only in the case of a major scandal.

Sen. Abraham Ribicoff, D-Conn., chairman of the committee, suggested that when Senate proposals have in mind an office that is less exalted than the one which prosecuted presidential aides and former cabinet members.

"Maybe the scope," said Sen. Ribicoff, "is not a Leon Jaworski sitting there in boredom for 50 years waiting for a president to do what Mr. Nixon did with the people around him. But it would be something that is there on a day-to-day basis."

"No one can argue that doesn't have validity," Mr. Jaworski said. "It does have validity. It would be very reassuring to the American people."

Laos Bars Newsmen Of AP, N.Y. Times

BANGKOK, July 31 (AP).—The government of Laos has barred Denis Gray of the Associated Press and David Audelman of The New York Times from entering the country.

They are the first Western journalists known to have been excluded since the Communist-led Pathet Lao gained control of the coalition government this spring. No reasons were given.



AND AWAY WE GO—Humberto Cardinal Medeiros, archbishop of Boston, riding a swing with two of 50 nuns he took on an outing at a seaside amusement park.

U.S. Civilians Were Subjects

Air Force Admits It Financed 5 LSD Tests

By Bill Richards

WASHINGTON, July 31 (UPI).—The Air Force financed at least five research projects in which LSD was given to civilians, including one in which disturbed children and adult mental patients were given the drug, according to an Air Force spokesman and non-military official yesterday.

One of the five projects began with the testing of LSD on its effects on students at Baylor University in Texas but ended with the Air Force acting as cover for a CIA drug test. Dr. Neil Burck, the project administrator said yesterday.

In response to a query from The Washington Post, an Air Force spokesman said yesterday that the Air Force paid for "a research at the University of Minnesota, New York University, Duke University, and the University of Missouri. The spokes-

man said he was not aware of

Baylor testing.

Earlier this week the Army temporarily halted its 20-year program of drug tests on humans to assess the effects of hallucinogenic drug experiments on about 4,000 military and civilian volunteers. Last month the Rockefeller commission on the CIA reported the agency tested LSD on unsuspecting persons in the 1960s. Dr. Frank Olson, a civilian scientist, committed suicide after getting LSD from CIA agents in one of the tests in 1963.

According to the Air Force spokesman yesterday, it spent \$22,000 on LSD experiments at Baylor in tests on 64 persons between 1958 and 1969.

The Air Force spokesman said he did not have any information on whether the Air Force Office of Scientific Research monitored the programs it funded or whether all the persons involved in the

programs had signed consent forms before they were given LSD.

A research assistant in one of the University of Minnesota programs told The Washington Post that she never saw a consent form for any of the psychiatric patients involved in the LSD tests there.

"Even if they were signed, they would seem to have been meaningless in some of the cases," said Mary Ray, who was a research assistant at the program in 1965 and 1966. "They used one 17-year-old mental patient whose mother was also a mental patient and whose father was an alcoholic."

"The girl came in acting more or less normal," said Mrs. Ray. "After they gave her LSD, she was devastated. I saw her as they were taking her in to administer LSD and she definitely didn't want to be part of that experiment."

In its statement accompanying the list of LSD experiments it had funded, the Air Force said that the tests "were conducted in controlled clinical areas at reputable institutions and by highly qualified investigators."

The purpose of the tests, the statement said, was "to investigate possible uses of the drugs in treating severe psychiatric disorders and to investigate human behavior patterns inherent in the use of drugs."

In the Baylor University LSD tests, Dr. Burck said the experiments were conducted to detect the early symptoms of the drug after it was administered. "The Air Force was concerned an enemy could put it into a water supply," Dr. Burck said.

Baylor Tests

Dr. Burck conducted his LSD experiments on about 20 persons at Baylor between 1956 and 1958 and then completed the LSD study at the Texas Research Institute of Mental Sciences in Houston.

In 1964 Dr. Burck applied for additional funds for a program designed to use drugs and computers to test the effectiveness of the detectors when the person taking a lie-detector test uses drugs.

In his initial proposal for the program, Dr. Burck stated he planned to use amphetamines, barbiturates, tranquilizers and LSD in his testing. Dr. Burck said yesterday that he used the first two types of drugs on human subjects during the tests from 1956 to 1969 but dropped LSD from the program.

CIA Funds

Dr. Burck said he could not recall why he dropped his initial plan to use LSD in the studies. While the lie-detector experiments were conducted ostensibly for the Air Force, Dr. Burck said he understood that the actual funding for the program was done by the CIA, using the Air Force as a cover to hide the source of the money. Dr. Burck said he was contacted by the CIA in 1964 and told to apply for the money for the tests through the Air Force.

"As I understand it, the money went from the CIA through the Air Force to us," said Dr. Burck. "The paperwork all showed the money came from the Air Force but it was actually from the CIA."

According to Dr. Burck, the CIA wanted the drug tests done for "internal security," especially with regard to applicants to the intelligence agency.

House Rejects Ford Plan on Oil-Price Rise

President Threatens Complete Decontrol

By Edward Cowan

WASHINGTON, July 31 (UPI).—President Ford suffered a major political defeat last night when the House killed his plan for a gradual increase in oil prices over 36 months.

Mr. Ford has said that if Congress blocked the plan he would veto an extension of oil-price controls authority, which is due to expire at midnight Aug. 31.

The House vote on a resolution to disapprove Mr. Ford's plan was 228 to 189. Under the law, that vote prohibited the President from putting into effect the plan that he proposed to the Congress last Friday.

An indication that Mr. Ford would lose in the House could be seen in late afternoon. By a vote of 218-217, the House wrote into a pending energy bill an oil-pricing formula sponsored by liberal Democrats and known to be unacceptable to Mr. Ford.

Also in the afternoon, an attempt by the Senate Democratic leadership to set up a vote on Mr. Ford's pricing plan failed. The Senate voted 54-38 to limit debate on a motion to take up the Ford plan. A minimum of 60 votes is needed to invoke closure.

Price Increases

If the price-controls law, the Emergency Petroleum Allocation Act of 1973, expires Aug. 31, price increases for crude oil, gasoline, heating oil and other petroleum products would follow. How large they would be and how rapidly they would occur is unclear.

The Ford administration has conceded that prices could rise 6 or 7 cents a gallon over several months, but Democrats have said that the increases might be higher and quicker.

An important element in the House voting was intense lobbying against the Ford plan by organized labor and the airline industry. Both evidently were betting that complete control would not occur.

Some Democrats said privately during the highly charged hours leading up to yesterday afternoon's debate that they believed Mr. Ford was bluffing. In the end, they said, the President would be unwilling to take the political risks that a veto and decontrol of oil prices would entail.

U.S. Wants Ban On 'Hazardous' Type of Cigarette

WASHINGTON, July 31 (AP).—The Ford administration, submitting the ninth government report on smoking and health to Congress, has asked for the power to ban high-tar and high-nicotine cigarettes.

Casper Weinberger, Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, said new scientific research has affirmed that cigarette smoking is "a serious public health problem" and a major contributor to deaths from cancer and heart and lung diseases.

Mr. Weinberger asked Congress for legislation to "authorize the regulation of cigarettes through the power to ban the manufacture and sale of cigarettes exceeding what are considered excessively hazardous levels of tar, nicotine, carbon monoxide and other ingredients shown to be injurious to health."

Mr. Weinberger did not specify the levels of tar and nicotine that would be used as standards for such a ban.

4 Youths Steal Hearse For Belgian Joyride

MUZEL, Belgium, July 31 (AP).—Four youths who stole a hearse outside a church while funeral rites were being held inside and took it for a 120-mile ride told police yesterday: "We were just trying to have some fun."

The four said it was the fourth time they had stolen a hearse because "it's the kind of vehicle you can go anywhere with . . . The police never stop a hearse."

Algeria Dismisses Minister of State

ALGIERS, July 31 (Reuters).—Algerian Minister of State Cherif Belkacem has been relieved of his post, a government announcement said yesterday.

The announcement said that he was removed from his post July 18, but it gave no reasons.

According to Dr. Burck, the CIA wanted the drug tests done for "internal security," especially with regard to applicants to the intelligence agency.



TOGETHER AGAIN—Astronaut Thomas Stafford embracing his wife, Fay, as the Apollo crew was reunited with its families at the start of a 10-day stay in Hawaii.

Apollo Astronauts in Hawaii Reunited With Their Families

HONOLULU, July 31 (AP).—

No longer affected by the toxic rocket fumes they inhaled a week ago, the Apollo astronauts have had a light-hearted reunion with their families.

Wives, children and friends laughed and hugged the three spacemen as they met last night in front of beach houses in a remote area of the Kaneohe Marine Corps Air Station, where the men will spend the next 10 days.

Brig. Gen. Thomas Stafford, Donald Slayton and Vance Brand, having regained color and vigor during their five-day hospitalization here, got a chorus of shouts from their children and embraces from their wives.

After being discharged from Tripler Army Hospital earlier yesterday, the men were flown by helicopter to the housing area. They wasted no time getting out on the beach to lie in the sun.

Doctors are staying in nearby housing so that they can examine the astronauts daily.

No Remaining Symptoms

Although doctors said that the men have no remaining symptoms from the irritating gas that accidentally filled their spacecraft as it headed toward splashdown last Thursday after the Soyuz-Apollo flight, physicians ordered the observation period to guard against possible infections.

For Gen. Stafford, 44, Mr. Slayton, 51, and Mr. Brand, 44, it was the first meeting with their families since they blasted off July 15 for the nine-day joint space mission.

Detroit Is Quiet After Riots Claim A Second Victim

DETROIT, July 31 (UPI).—The death toll from the rioting in predominantly black West Side neighborhood into a glass-sharpen battlefield for three days claimed its second victim today.

Marion Pysko, a Polish immigrant, 54, who was dragged from his car Monday night and severely beaten by blacks, died in a hospital. The shooting death of a black youth set off the violence.

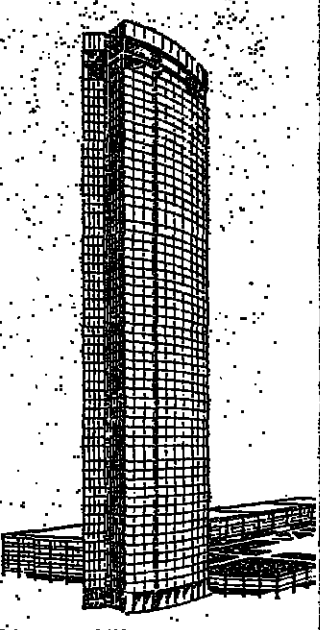
Police said that they were seeking a murder warrant against a black teen-ager, who was in police custody. Several other youths involved in the attack on Mr. Pysko may also be charged in the slaying.

The lower-middle class neighborhood was quiet last night after two consecutive nights of street clashes between roving groups of black youths and police.

Sadat to Visit Bonn

BONN, July 31 (UPI).—Egyptian President Anwar Sadat will visit West Germany in the fall, the government said.

Enjoy Paris at your feet
200 meters high in just
38 seconds.



Tower of Montparnasse
56th floor.

A panoramic view of Paris by day or by night.
Open every day from 10 A.M. to 10 P.M.
(In summer: 9:30 A.M. to 11:30 P.M.)
Admission: 8 Francs - Children: 5 Francs.
Metro: Montparnasse
Parking lot beneath the Tower.
Tel. 533-5256

MONTE-CARLO SPORTING CLUB

Friday August 8
In the Presence of
Their Serene Highnesses the
Prince and Princess of Monaco

GALA
for the benefit of the
RED CROSS OF MONACO

ANDRE LEVASSEUR
presents
LINE RENAUD

Dinner: 800 Francs (Champagne extra).
Evening dress
Reservations: Sales Office,
Hotel de Paris,
MONTE-CARLO
Telephone: 30.80.80.

SAVE TIME & MONEY AT
MICHEL SWISS
TAX-FREE GIFT-SHOPPING
16 Rue de la Paix
PARIS
Phone: 073-60-36
mail order service
PERFUMES - BAGS
SCARVES - TIES
SMART NOVELTIES
MAXIMUM DISCOUNT

Iran Police Kill Two

TEHRAN, July 31 (UPI).—Security officers killed two alleged terrorists and wounded two others in a gun battle in Mashhad Saturday, the government news agency Pars said today. It said the group was responsible for a series of explosions in Mashhad, 400 miles northeast of here, during the last three months.

Stormy Range of Summits

When Goethe wrote that over every summit there is peace, he could not have had diplomatic summits in mind. During this week there have been high-level gatherings in San Jose, Kampala and Helsinki, covering the Western Hemisphere, Africa and Europe (to say nothing of much of Asia and most of North America). The meeting held in Costa Rica was reasonably peaceful, but it was, after all, largely an appendix to other gatherings of the Organization of American States. Finland and Uganda were hosts to gatherings that were not, in themselves, too stormy. But each was shadowed by dark clouds, full of portent.

At Kampala, even the flamboyant Idi Amin, official leader of the Organization of African Unity, was upstaged by the news that Gen. Yakubu Gowon, head of Africa's wealthy and most populous state, Nigeria, had been deposed. It was a dramatic sign that one of Africa's gravest problems is the uncertainty of its governments. The meeting in Uganda was an expression of international unity (a belt a unit far from complete) and the news of Gen. Gowon's fall told each of the members, as well as the world outside, that this unity, so necessary for peoples who need technological development and, in many cases, the basics of food and water, is in constant danger from within.

Coup in Nigeria

The coup deposing Gen. Gowon as President of Nigeria was genuinely shocking, coming as it did in the largest, strongest, richest and seemingly most stable of countries in black Africa. In one lightning stroke, his erstwhile aides toppled a man who in nine years had led his country through the ordeal of civil war into a promising phase of domestic development and regional leadership. In Uganda, where he was at the time attending an Organization of African Unity summit, Gen. Gowon at first went into seclusion. But he has announced that he would respect the results of the coup. The deed, it seems, has been done—bloodlessly, too.

The coup was announced by a 32-year-old major named Joseph Nnamani Garba, head of the President's personal security guard, in the name of "the Nigerian armed forces." The initial explanation was cryptic: "The action had been taken 'in view of what has been happening in the last few months.'" A general named Murtala Mohammed, 37, was then announced as the new leader in Lagos. No doubt more detailed explanations will be forthcoming. In Nigeria as every place else, there is always a long list of grievances and shortcomings that can be trotted out to "explain" almost any political change. By most informed accounts, however, Gen. Gowon had been doing a good job. Nigeria is a huge country of 80 million people with huge problems of cohesion, modernization, and distribution of economic and social benefits. The bonanza of the oil cartel's price increases created welcome new assets

The situation in Helsinki was not much different. While the delegates might agree (not without grumblings and many qualifications) on respect for frontiers, the announcement that Portugal's Revolutionary Council had been, for all practical purposes, whittled down to a troika, showed that frontiers were less important than what went on behind them. For Portugal's trio of leaders has been openly threatening to drag the Portuguese people, kicking and screaming, much farther to the left than they want to go.

And meanwhile in Greece there is evidence, in the trial of the leaders of the late military junta that ruled there, how threats of a Communist take-over can be used to haul a nation far to the right.

How can there be serenity at the summit, with thunder and lightning boiling up from the valleys? The answer, of course, is that the summits are not serene, or certainly should not be. But those gathered upon them can at least work to bring some rationality into the struggles below, seek to ally, and not exacerbate, the bitternesses of ideology and interest that set men at one another's throats. To the extent that they do so, or even seem to be doing so, they contribute to the well-being of an uncertain and fearful world.

but sharpened the question of how and for whom—for what regions, tribes and classes—they should be used. The general's announcement last fall that he would not, as he had pledged, release Nigeria to civilian rule (as he put it, "to the old cut-throat politics") in 1976 has dismayed students and others who had hoped that the political process could become a major factor unifying the diverse elements of which Nigeria is composed.

Americans have their own reasons to track events in Nigeria closely. It is fast approaching South Africa as the sub-Saharan state in which the United States has the greatest economic stakes. U.S. investments are at the billion-dollar level and rising, and Nigeria is its second largest supplier (after Canada) of crude oil. Nor is Nigeria an Arab embargo state. With its affluence and power, it is well on the way to playing a significant helper's role in its region. It is precisely on the independent balance-wheel policies of such regional superpowers as Nigeria, Brazil, Iran and, in its fashion, Japan, that much of the stability and progress of their respective regions depends. Nigeria is, quite naturally, especially interested in the welfare of blacks in southern Africa—a priority sure to engage Americans increasingly. When Gen. Gowon was at the UN a few years back, President Nixon could not find the time to receive him. This gaffe reflected a political misperception which the United States cannot permit to recur, whoever leads Nigeria.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

A 'War' Ends

The 11-year economic war between Cuba and the rest of the hemisphere has officially ended with neither side entitled to claim victory, vindication, or anything other than relief that it's over. After tedious months of parliamentary and political maneuver, the Organization of American States has now voted to abolish the tottering system of political and economic sanctions against Cuba imposed collectively in 1964. The U.S. trade boycott, dating from three years earlier, remains in force—for the time being.

Fidel Castro's Communist regime has survived its decade of estrangement from its natural neighbors, though with vastly diminished capability and ambition for spreading its totalitarian revolution across Latin America. The OAS and related hemisphere organizations have overcome a divisive issue that was increasingly promoting mutual bitterness in place of mutual security. The Western Hemisphere has sufficiently matured. In the words of Costa Rica's President Quirós, "to allow for ideological pluralism."

With the decision of the San Jose con-

ference, each country is now free to devise its own formula for restoring or improving relations with Havana—or, if it chooses, to continue shunning the Castro government. Only three Latin countries—Paraguay, Chile, and Uruguay—opposed lifting the sanctions while Brazil and Nicaragua abstained.

The United States can hardly claim a role of leadership in ending the anachronism which has so stunted the growth of hemisphere cooperation; indeed, Washington's decision to join the OAS majority was guided more by the effort to preserve the Latin alliances than by any intention of rushing into restored relations with Cuba. However, administration policy and congressional pressure are clearly pointing the United States toward a new look at its hostile neighbor.

The time is rapidly approaching when delicate exchanges of signals between Washington and Havana should be turned into formal and stable negotiations.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Spirit of Helsinki

The simultaneous presence in the Helsinki gathering of many world leaders should of course be seen mostly as a symbolic reaffirmation of the striving of each of them to work for European security and for cooperation between the states of the continent. It should not be forgotten, however, that only in practical application of the document to be signed in Helsinki can concrete proof be given of the sincerity of these efforts.

We shall see in the course of the next

two years whether the Helsinki conference, in retrospect, will be looked upon as only a watered-down disappointment or whether the optimistic mood of the opening is vindicated by what follows. We hope that the results of this Helsinki summit, even in the long run, will be positive enough to allow us to speak of a spirit of Helsinki, when in the future international problems are solved to the benefit of a developing detente.

—From East Summit (Helsinki).

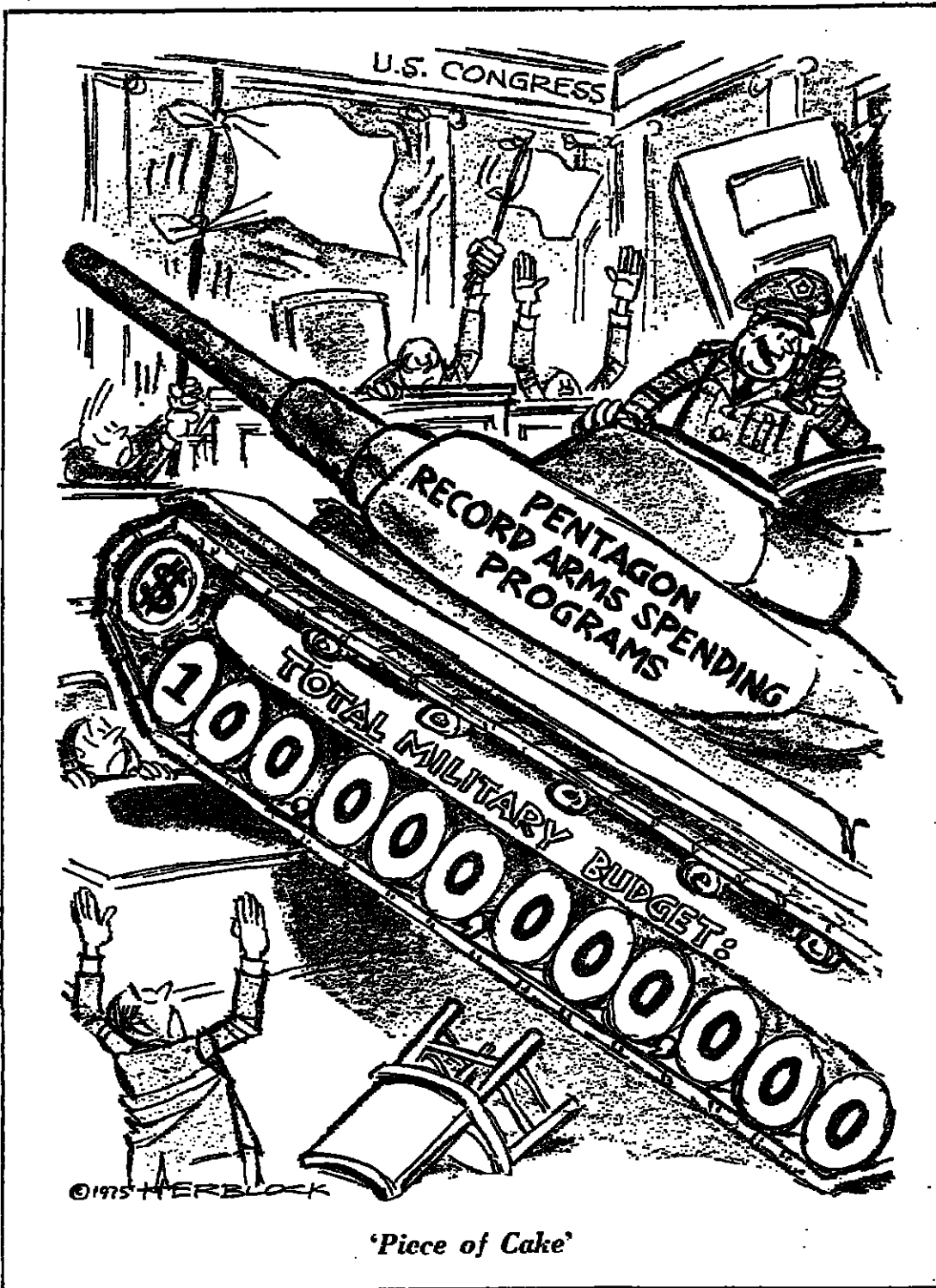
In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

Fifty Years Ago

August 1, 1900
TO THE EDITOR:—I beg to endorse the "strenuous" letters on the Chinese situation by your correspondent, Mr. Slocum. He is dead right. With each day of further delay in the march on Peking the Powers lose face in the estimation of the Celestials. It seems strange that the intellectuals of the Dragon Empire should have so succeeded in suppressing the good faith of the hard and bald-headed bird at Washington. A Reader.

August 1, 1925
WASHINGTON—Strange music from out of the frozen North may soon be picked up by radio enthusiasts, for Comdr. Donald MacMillan, leader of the expedition to the unknown wastes, stuck fast to the ice of Melville Bay, plans to wait away the hours by putting the voice of the Eskimo on a wavelength of 40 meters. A program of songs and orchestral music will also be broadcast by the crew of the Peary.



'Piece of Cake'

Britain: Editing by Lawyers

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON.—American editors and publishers are rightly sensitive to anything that looks like an infringement of their freedom. But before their next speech about the First Amendment, some of them would do well to visit Britain. They might find out how relatively well off they are at home, in terms of freedom.

Editing a newspaper in this country is a bit like walking through a minefield. The mines are legal: a whole series of legal doctrines that threaten the unwary. A brief run through the list may indicate the extent of the danger.

Libel—In Britain as in the United States a person injured by an untrue and defamatory statement published about him may sue for damages. But there are differences that make libel actions a much more serious matter here.

Burden of Proof

In the United States, the person who says he was libeled has the burden of proving the statement untrue. If he is an official or public figure, he must also show that the editor or author published it with knowledge that it was false or in reckless disregard of the truth. If he is a private citizen, he must show that the error was at least negligent, not merely inadvertent.

All of those rules, worked out by the U.S. Supreme Court, are designed to leave some margin for error and thus give freedom of expression "breathing space."

When a newspaper is sued for libel in Britain, it has the burden of proving that any challenged statement is true. (If a witness is out of the country or otherwise unavailable, that means the paper loses.)

There is no protection for inadvertent error. Political figures are as free to sue as anyone else, and some do. Prime Minister Wilson, for example, collected large sums for what he took as aspersions on his behavior.

Contempt of Court—It is a contempt in this country to publish anything that might affect a judicial proceeding. Editors have gone to jail for printing critical material on criminal defendants before their trial.

The rule has not been limited to criminal cases or jury trials. The London Sunday Times was barred from publishing an investigative article on thalido-

mide—the drug that made mothers give birth to armless, legless infants—because civil damage suits against the manufacturer had been pending for 10 years.

In the United States, a newspaper could not conceivably be in contempt for publishing an article related to a pending civil suit. Even in criminal cases, the Supreme Court has said that efforts to insure fair trials should avoid as far as possible direct orders against newspapers.

Official Secrets—The Official Secrets Act of 1911 makes it a crime, in Britain, to publish any government information without official authorization. The kind of information does not matter, it need not relate to national security. A former attorney general remarked that in theory it is criminal to publish the number of cups of tea drunk in the Ministry of Agriculture.

The act is so sweeping that it has become an object of widespread criticism, even ridicule. The Labor government has indicated that it will introduce amendments, limiting its scope to defense, foreign policy and similar matters. But reform is still well in the future, and many are skeptical about how helpful it will be.

The United States has no general law against unofficial publication of government information. Something like it is implicit in parts of a revised federal criminal code now before Congress, but those provisions face large-scale opposition.

Confidence—The British courts have been developing in a series of cases what is termed a law of confidence or confidentiality. The judges, for example, have enjoined the use of trade secrets obtained through a confidential conversation.

If and when the Sunday Times gets free of the contempt threat to its thalidomide article, it faces restraint on the ground that its source was a disgruntled employee of the manufacturer who violated company "confidence" by leaking details of its negligence in testing the drug.

Now the courts are being asked to extend this theory of "confidence" to protect government secrets. The attorney general has applied for an injunction against publication of the late Richard Crossman's diaries, even though they would not violate the Official Secrets Act, on the theory that they breach the "confi-

dence" of the cabinet by describing some of its meetings.

The idea of courts imposing new restraints on the press in the name of a "confidence" not protected by any statute would be startling in the United States. But then much that happens to the press in Britain would be of course there is no First Amendment here. But beyond that, there is not the same commitment to what Justice Brennan of the U.S. Supreme Court has called "the principle that debate on public issues should be uninhibited, robust and wide open."

According to one report, he has developed intimate relations with one or two men who believe fanatically that Chile needs to be reborn. That the whole experience of Allende has set back political democracy for a generation. That the awful inflation that undermined the nation's free institutions has been purged by a period of corporate remorse. The annealing experience of many years

The Rockefeller Rigamarole

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON.—H. R. Haldeman said every president needs an in-house house (Haldeman put it more pungently) to do "dirty but necessary" chores. Mr. Ford's resident meany is his campaign manager, Howard Callaway.

Mr. Callaway's duty in the Republic's life is to see that the sun never sets on a day during which he fails to suggest that Vice-President Rockefeller may be a drug on the political market next year.

For example, Mr. Callaway recently announced that Mr. Rockefeller, 67, is Mr. Ford's "No. 1 problem" in getting nominated and may not be as young as a vice-president should be. Press Secretary Ron Nessen promptly announced that Mr. Ford is greatly pleased with both Mr. Rockefeller and Mr. Callaway, who the day before said: "If Rockefeller took himself out it would help the nomination."

Tricky

Skeptics suspect Mr. Ford is becoming, well, tricky. They suspect Mr. Callaway is making Mr. Rockefeller seem unloved in order to immobilize anti-Rockefeller conservatives.

These conservatives, anxious to don chain mail and go crusading with Ronald Reagan, need an excuse to regard Mr. Ford as a menace to conservatism. Their excuse may be Mr. Rockefeller, that tentacle of international liberalism.

So Mr. Ford's meany, Mr. Callaway, sallies forth to fertilize conservative hopes with hints that

Mr. Rockefeller is being sent to Coventry.

According to the skeptics' theory, by the time conservatives awaken to the fact that Mr. Callaway has just been joshing, it will be too late for them to do anything but throw a tantrum—to threaten to go out in the backyard and eat worms.

Risks

Mr. Ford's risks are lofty: the 1976 GOP convention will be "open." Of course he does not mean open in the way the 1956 Democratic convention was, when presidential nominee Adlai Stevenson expressed no preference for a running mate and Estes Kefauver defeated John F. Kennedy for the vice-presidential nomination.

Mr. Ford means only that he will stipulate to the "open" convention his choice for a running mate and the convention will be free to openly repudiate him. There never has been such a repudiation, but in an interview Mr. Ford pretended to see risks.

"We have had open conventions where a president indicated his support. When was it—I think 1960 or 1968—where there were Republican candidates put forth for vice-president even though the presidential candidate had indicated the preference otherwise."

For the record, the 1960 convention ratified Richard Nixon's choice, Henry Cabot Lodge, 1,321-0. In 1968 Nixon's choice of Spiro T. Agnew provoked what counts as Republican unrepentance: Mr. Agnew had to settle for 1,119 votes, while George Romney, the only other nominee, got 186.

Asked if his talk about an "open" convention is just a sop to give conservatives "a little

something to make them feel that they are involved," Mr. Ford replied: "It certainly gives them an opportunity if they want to come up with their own candidate or several candidates. They have a lot more freedom than if I said right now, 'This is it.'"

But moments earlier Mr. Ford had indicated that he expects this "freedom" to be risk-free for him, and only a controlled, harmless exercise for frisky conservatives. When he reiterated his intention to stipulate a running mate he wanted, he was asked, "Isn't that enough to assure that Mr. Rockefeller will stay on the ticket?" He replied laconically: "Traditionally, that has been the result."

Too Busy

Sen. Charles Mathias, R-Md., is angry about Mr. Callaway's behavior. "I don't know who's behind it." The sense of defilement is oppressive: any day now, someone will say the President is too busy with "the people's business" to know what mischief his election committee is committing.

Mr. Ford has indicated that his campaign will be constantly scrubbed with pumice to keep it a sparkling contrast with what his name's GREEK (Committee for the Re-election of the President). But thus far the campaign's only distinguishing feature is the clumsy denunciations of attempts to sow confusion about Mr. Rockefeller's status.

Mr. Ford may or may not have decided what he thinks about Mr. Rockefeller. But the unseemly dialogue Mr. Ford is having with himself through Mr. Callaway (who is Mortimer Snerd to Mr. Ford's Edgar Bergen) must give the American people a sinking feeling. They blinked and the Eagle Scout turned tricky.

Viewing Their Leaders

India and Chile: Self-Righteousness

By William F. Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK—Indira Gandhi has one of the weaknesses of Richard Nixon, to wit a curdling sanctimoniousness. Nobody in the whole wide world has behaved more self-righteously than she over the years, so that now that she betrays the expedient nature of her devotion to human rights, she is getting very severe treatment—from quarters that in the past, have been bent of extreme unctious toward India.

One should note, however, that the lady is not, as a polemicist, by any means defenseless. She got off a very nice crack the other day, speaking to what is left of the press in India, when she remarked that, after all, there were only a thousand or so Indians behind bars; that perhaps if she increased that number a thousand-fold Western statesmen and intellectuals would treat her regime as enthusiastically as they treat Mao Tse-tung's. Touché.

Diverting

The Indian problem has diverted attention from the Chile problem. When last heard from, Augusto Pinochet abruptly suspended his government's invitation to a UN human rights group to come into the country and investigate the treatment there of political prisoners. Mr. Pinochet's disinclination was a great act of awkwardness, throwing his entire diplomatic corps into disarray. But here is an inside story, as received from an Argentinian who has known Chile for years and was there when it all happened, and whose own sympathies are both anti-Allende and anti-the current regime.

It appears that the UN committee violated its agreement to the extent of having preliminary conversations with men who had been thrown out of Chile as long ago as a year. Mr. Pinochet's legal advisers insisted that their witness was bound to be distorted, and that the UN's interest in their testimony suggested the turn the committee would take. The searching out of two-year-old horror stories for the purpose of circulating information no longer relevant.

The lawyers may have been technically correct, but Mr. Pinochet's act was grievously wrong-headed—if indeed the situation in Chile is better than it was during the few weeks following Mr. Allende's overthrow. As things now stand, the whole world is entitled to assume that torture and arbitrary imprisonment in Chile continue, and that any disinterested investigation would publicize the fact.

Mr. Pinochet's informant reports, has succeeded in doing himself the ultimate disadvantage: He has made his government out to look worse than it actually is. Perhaps in doing so he seeks that self-mortification the mystics are urging on him. But it is rough on Chile, and one hopes he will in due course lift that suspension, and let the UN committee go in. If he were to do so now it would be in wonderful contrast with Mrs. Gandhi's awe-inspiring fall in asking members of the free press to become accomplices in the creeping totalitarianization of her country.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

S. Vietnamese Found Doing Well in Paris

Refugees Encounter No Acceptance Woes

PARIS (UPI)—The Café du Métro on the Place Maubert in the Latin Quarter used to be known as Little Algiers because it was swarming with North African immigrants. Now it's called Little Saigon.

In the last two months more than 3,500 Vietnamese refugees have poured into Paris from emergency camps in the United States. Almost every morning more arrive at Charles de Gaulle Airport from the United States.

By the end of this year about 10,000 Vietnamese who became fugitives before the fall of Saigon in April will have made France their new home, immigration officials say.

Most of the newcomers reportedly never planned to remain in the United States. They quickly received visas to enter France because they had relatives in France's sizable Vietnamese colony that began to mushroom with the end of the French-Vietnamese war in 1954. Immigration officials say.

Crowded Quarters

Many of the new immigrants have moved into already crowded quarters of relatives who settled in the Left Bank's student quarter when it was comparatively inexpensive. The migrants fresh from Saigon are easily spotted by their loose black-satin pajamas, the traditional garb of Vietnam. The refugees of the 1960s sport the blue jeans fashionable in Paris.

"My husband was with the military, so of course we had to leave Saigon," a middle-aged woman said as she shopped in a Vietnamese grocery store which opened two years ago on the Place Maubert.

"We came here because our children already were here, two sons who are doctors and a daughter who is a lawyer. They have jobs in their professions. And we all spoke French before."

Each evening the grocery store is packed with refugees buying mint leaves, rice-flour pancakes and other ingredients of Vietnamese dishes. In the café the refugees fill the booths, drinking beer, smoking, chatting.

While Vietnamese refugees, including orphans, met with some protests and controversy on their entry into the United States, no outcry has been raised in France over the influx here of Asians seeking jobs and housing.

No Extreme Problems

Officials of the half-dozen government and private organizations helping the refugees said that the newcomers were encountering no extreme problems.

"We have had no complaints from the French so far despite unemployment and a bad economic situation here," Janine Quilo, assistant director of social services at the Red Cross, said.

Jeanne Rodot, of the French Immigration Service said: "Certainly these people can integrate here. The Vietnamese always have been welcomed in France. The French who lived in Vietnam came away with a very favorable opinion of Vietnamese. There are many ties between the two countries, including language."

A former Vietnamese cabinet member who arrived in France four years ago said that the newcomers are "those who could be blamed by the new regime, the military or those who profited by the war."

The ex-official, who did not want his name used for fear of reprisal against relatives still in Vietnam, said: "I wanted a neutral, independent Vietnam. They have ended the American influence, but now they are under the Russians and Chinese. They still are not independent."

Restaurant Owners

Many Vietnamese opened restaurants after coming to France in the 1960s. There are an estimated 1,500 Vietnamese-Chinese restaurants in Paris alone, often three to a block. One on the Left Bank is operated by a former premier of South Vietnam, Gen. Nguyen Khanh.

Among other Saigon government officials who arrived in the 1960s is Phan Van Binh, formerly a regional governor and assistant to the army chief of staff, now one of Paris's best-known fortune-tellers.

Former Economy Minister Au Duong Dhan is a director of a Japanese company here. Ex-Minister of Education Tran Huu Thau runs a gift shop on the Avenue des Champs-Élysées. Ex-Foreign Minister Nguyen Quoc Dinh is a law professor; ex-Justice Minister Nguyen Van Man works in an insurance company and ex-Minister of State Nguyen Huu Chau teaches economics.

French Winegrowers Block Road and Rails

MONTPELLIER, France, July 31 (Reuters)—Southern French winegrowers burned tires across a main road during the night, turned road signs around and ripped up railroad ties, police said today.

The winegrowers were protesting the lack of European Economic Community measures to deal with surplus production, objecting to imports of cheap Italian wine and calling for the resignation of Agriculture Minister Christian Bonnet.



LOTTA OWL—Sculptor Erich Gerer, 30, putting the final touches on the 4.3-meter-tall, 3.5-ton owl he carved from a fir tree in four weeks. The giant bird is shown here beside a road near Hamburg.

Obituaries

Dr. B.A. Botkin, 74, Scholar Specializing in U.S. Folklore

NEW YORK, July 31 (UPI)—Benjamin Albert Botkin, 74, one of the country's foremost folklorists, died yesterday at his home in Croton-on-Hudson, N.Y.

Dr. Botkin's career of writing, collecting and editing the folklore of the nation in more than a score of books spanned more than 35 years. Probably his best-known work was "A Treasury of American Folklore," edited by him with a foreword by Carl Sandburg and published in 1944 by Crown Publishers.

The 932-page volume, subtitled "Stories, Ballads and Traditions of the People," was described at the time as "the first definitive work in the field, covering America both past and present."

In his introduction Sandburg wrote that "there have been small collections of folklore, we might say, but this one is a big shot."

Magna Cum Laude

Dr. Botkin, whose work usually appeared under the by-line B.A. Botkin, received a bachelor of arts degree in English, magna cum laude, at Harvard University in 1929. By the time he received his Ph.D. from the University of Nebraska in 1931, he was deeply immersed in U.S. folklore.

In 1937, Dr. Botkin went to Washington as a Rosenwald fellow and then became a fellow in folklore at the Library of Congress. In 1938, he headed the folklore division of the Federal Writers' Project of the Works Progress Administration.

One of Dr. Botkin's trailblazing books was his "Lay My Burden Down: A Folk History of Slavery," published by the University of Chicago Press in 1945. Still in print, the book is a collection of stories of the life of blacks from the days of slavery to today.

Enzo Bocane

ARCACHON, France, July 31 (UPI)—Italian-born U.S. opera singer Enzo Bocane, 39, died Monday night at Arcachon Hospital.

James Blish

HENLEY, England, July 31 (AP)—James Blish, 54, who has been hailed as a master of science fiction, died at his home here yesterday after a long illness.

Blish's novels and works of scholarship, Mr. Blish, a native of the United States, wrote the paperback versions of the "Star Trek" series on television, which have thrilled millions of youngsters around the world.

Born in Orange, N.J., Mr. Blish settled in England seven years ago. Among his novels are "Fallen Star," "Titan's Daughter," "A Torrent of Faces" and "A Case of Conscience" for which he was best known.

Mr. Blish also wrote a fictional

UN Meeting on Crime Is Shifted to Geneva

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., July 31 (UPI)—The Committee on Conferences decided yesterday on Geneva as the site of the fifth UN Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders.

The congress had been scheduled to be held in Toronto Sept. 1 to 12, but the Canadian government asked for a postponement until 1976 because of a dispute over participation of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Czech Flees to Germany

MUNICH, July 31 (UPI)—A 20-year-old Czechoslovak border guard fled to the West Tuesday, crossing the mined border into Bavaria, the state's Interior Ministry announced yesterday.

Indian Police Hold Jaipur's Maharani

Gandhi Critic Named In Currency Charges

NEW DELHI, July 31 (UPI)—The maharani of Jaipur, one of India's wealthiest aristocrats, has been arrested under laws on conservation of foreign exchange and prevention of smuggling, the government announced today.

The maharani, whose name since the abolition of India's nearly 600 princely states in the 1940s has technically been Mrs. Gayatri Devi, was arrested yesterday.

Although the government did not detail the charges, they presumably related to the disclosure last February that tax investigators had found fabulous treasures of gold and jewelry buried under her family's palaces in Jaipur.

Although the charges against the 56-year-old maharani were economic rather than political, her arrest had been widely expected in the current crackdown on the government's political opponents. She has been an outspoken critic of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

Member of Parliament

A member of Parliament since 1962, representing Jaipur, the ancestral realm of her late husband, the maharani is a disciple of Jayaprakash Narayan, who emerged early this year as Mrs. Gandhi's principal political opponent.

Mr. Narayan, a frail ascetic who preached "total revolution against the corruption and rottenness of the government," is also in jail, among the thousands of persons rounded up in the month since the government, citing the threat of "internal chaos," declared a state of emergency.

Last February, the government said its investigators had found \$17 million worth of currency, diamonds, emeralds and precious metals belonging to the maharani and her family, including a cache of gold coins and bullion worth \$5 million, in a secret chamber under the floor of one of the palaces.

The treasure, which was illegal because it had not been declared, was a reflection of a lavish life style that included parties in a 60-room palace, polo, big-game stalking and frequent trips abroad.

Symbol of Inequality

The maharani, who was the daughter of a maharajah as well as the wife of one, is as clear a symbol as exists here of the unequal distribution of wealth in India.

Despite the wealth and glamour that sometimes landed her on lists of the world's most beautiful women, the maharani has been popular with the struggling farmers of the State of Rajasthan, where her husband, who died a few years ago, was once an absolute ruler.

In 1962, when she first ran for Parliament, on the ticket of the Swatantra (Freedom) party, she was elected by the largest plurality of any candidate in the election, including Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru, who was Prime Minister Gandhi's father.

Elsewhere in the capital, it was learned today that a number of faculty members had been arrested in police raids at the University of Delhi, which has been a center of support for Mr. Narayan and his anti-government activities.

North Korea Is Said to Seek U.S. Talks on New Truce Pact

TOKYO, July 31 (UPI)—North Korea would like to open talks with the United States for an agreement that would replace the existing Korean armistice accord, a senior Japanese official said yesterday.

Tokuma Utsunomiya, a leader of the governing Liberal Democratic party, said in a meeting with Premier Takeo Miki that the North Koreans have asked for Japanese assistance in setting up such talks.

Mr. Utsunomiya returned Tuesday from a 19-day trip to China, that included a secret visit to Pyongyang, the capital of North Korea, as a special envoy of Mr. Miki.

The envoy met with North Korean President Kim Il Sung on July 15. During the five-hour meeting, they reportedly discussed the situation in the Korean Peninsula, the Asian situation after Indochina and Korean problems relating to the UN General Assembly session scheduled for this fall.

Unification

Mr. Utsunomiya conveyed to Mr. Miki a message from Marshal Kim, in which the Pyongyang leader said that the North Korean plan to achieve unification of the Korean Peninsula without outside interference remains unchanged and that his country had no intention of using force to move into the South.

The envoy reportedly told Mr. Miki that North Korea, taking a realistic view of the division of

the Korean Peninsula, wished for a confederacy that would deny neither socialism nor capitalism and was convinced that this would contribute to a relaxation of tension in the peninsula.

According to Mr. Utsunomiya, Marshal Kim emphasized that North Korea was against the simultaneous entry of North Korea and South Korea into the United Nations because it would lead to legal recognition of two Koreas.

He was also reported to have said that the maintenance of large troop strength in the South was a heavy burden on North Korea and that an agreement with South Korea on the reduction of troops would help both to rebuild their economies.

U.K. Fishermen Protest

PORTLAND, England, July 30 (UPI)—Fishermen blockaded the navy base here for an hour Tuesday and said they would resume a series of underwater explosions in their fishing grounds in Weymouth Bay.



GOES TO COURT—Russian author Alexander Solzhenitsyn trying his hand at tennis during a three-day visit to Norwich University in Northfield, Vt., where the Nobel Prize winner took part in a program for Russian language students.

Despite Recent Setbacks

Peronism Is Seen as Certain to Arise Again

By Joanne Omang

BUENOS AIRES, July 31 (UPI)—The labor movement that brought Juan Peron to power in Argentina 30 years ago has nearly ended its long reign of terror over the government but Peronism itself seems certain to rise again.

In private conversations and in public proposals for ending Argentina's economic and political crisis, labor leaders and working people alike are calling for a return to "true Peronism."

They ignore the criticism of others that it is Peronism that got them into this situation in the first place.

Military leaders and the non-Peronist leftists who had been hoping the crisis would discredit Peron and his doctrine are beginning to admit that his image is getting stronger as the crisis deepens.

Shopper's Opinion

"If the old man were alive, none of this would have happened," said a woman laden with shopping bags on a bus last week. She was stocking up her kitchen against prices rising 300 per cent a year. She said she did not blame President Isabel Peron either. She didn't choose good Cabinet ministers and that witch tricked her," she said, referring to Mrs. Peron's former private secretary, José Lopez Rega.

Others who believe that Mrs. Peron is devoted to Mr. Lopez Rega still blame the two of them for abandoning Peron's "20 truths." "I'm still a Peronist," said a taxi driver when asked if he supported Mrs. Peron, "but it's one thing to be a Peronist and another thing to be an idiot."

Their faith rests on Peron's image as the first Argentine leader to do anything for the working man. Since Peron helped the workers, the theory goes, anything the workers do not like must be a deviation from Peronism.

From the day he became labor minister in 1943, the obscure, young Col. Juan Peron had taken labor leaders into his confidence. He told them of his plans for a strong, united Argentina in which even workers would live the good life. He created the powerful General Workers Confederation and decreed new rights and benefits for the nation's 9.5 million workers.

Mutual Loyalty

The workers rallied to Peron's support when he was jailed by fellow officers in 1945 and then made him president in 1946. Thus Peron created the labor movement and the movement created Peron, in mutual loyalty. The memory of this union has survived the disintegration of the economy under both Peronist governments, the death of Peron and the crumbling of the labor movement.

"They assume a consistency that doesn't exist," said a non-Peronist economist and political scientist.

What the workers do not like are the rising prices and growing unemployment, shortages in consumer goods and breakdowns in public services. Non-Peronist economists point to the lack of government investment, artificial price and exchange controls and decades of neglect of industrial development as the causes and say that doctrinaire Peronism requires such policies. But labor leaders say that, on the contrary, tinkering with Peronist

principles has caused the breakdown.

"Isabel abandoned the principle of consultation," said the leader of a Buenos Aires union last week. "We must have agreement between all the factions before any economic policy can be implemented." He added that "it was liberalized economics that caused all this confusion."

Ulster Terrorists

Ambush, Slay 3 of Dublin Pop Group

BELFAST, July 31 (Reuters)—Three members of a leading Dublin pop group were killed today by Protestant extremists in a machine-gun ambush near the border town of Newry.

Two of the attackers were killed by the premature explosion of a bomb they were planting in the band's vehicle.

A Protestant paramilitary organization, the Ulster Volunteer Force, which has carried out a series of attacks on Catholics, later claimed responsibility for the killings.

The five-man pop group, the Miami Show Band, was returning to the Irish Republic after playing at a dance in the mainly Protestant Northern Ireland town of Banbridge.

Police said that their vehicle was halted by a gang of about six men masquerading as a British Army patrol.

The gunmen lined up the group at the roadside while a bomb was being carried into the vehicle. It exploded prematurely, killing two of the gang.

At the same time, the other gunmen opened fire with a sub-machine-gun on the group, killing three of them and seriously wounding another. The fifth musician was knocked unconscious into a ditch and escaped the bullets.

plemented." He added that "it was liberalized economics that caused all this confusion."

"Peron's great good luck was that he got out before the end both times," said a journalist on the left. "If he had lived to preside over this perhaps we would have a chance to kill the myth."

Mrs. Peron Said to Weep

BUENOS AIRES, July 31 (AP).—Mrs. Peron burst into tears during her first Cabinet meeting in two weeks on Tuesday and threatened to resign but her ministers talked her out of quitting, the independent news agency Noticias Argentinas said today.

There was no official confirmation of the report.

Mrs. Peron, 44, has been recovering from lingering flu, according to official reports. But government sources said she has neglected official duties because of nervous strain.

T.K. Executive Kidnapped

BUENOS AIRES, July 31 (AP).—Guerrillas kidnapped a British executive today for the second time in two years after shooting and wounding his chauffeur and two bodyguards, the police said.

The same man, identified as Charles Agnew Lockwood, 67, was kidnapped June 6, 1973, and freed after payment of an estimated \$2 million.

2 Policemen Killed

BUENOS AIRES, July 31 (AP).—Guerrillas killed three policemen yesterday during bombing and machine-gun raids in the industrial city of Cordoba, authorities said.

The gunmen fired from passing cars at policemen who were dismantling bombs planted by guerrillas, authorities said.

Asian Nations Sign 1st Pact On Tariff Cuts

8 Countries Seeking A Free-Trade Zone

By David A. Andelman

BANGKOK, July 31 (UPI)—Representatives of eight underdeveloped and developing Asian countries reached agreement today on the first series of broad, multilateral tariff concessions among themselves—an agreement they hoped would pave the way for an Asian free-trade zone.

The tariff reductions—ranging from 10 per cent to 80 per cent and averaging about one-third—covered more than 180 items and followed a month of negotiations among India, South Korea, Laos, the Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Pakistan and Bangladesh.

The agreement and protocol were initiated by the representatives of six of these governments, with Pakistan and Bangladesh expected to follow shortly. They must be ratified by all of the governments involved by Jan. 31 of next year.

The items covered by the agreements include agricultural commodities, manufactured goods, chemicals and minerals, with the total value of the trade estimated at \$50 million a year.

In November, a second session of these nations will be held to seek agreement on elimination of a number of non-tariff trade barriers such as quotas, packaging restrictions and health regulations. At that time, other Asian nations are expected to be invited to join the eight countries in the tariff concessions.

Experts from the UN Conference on Trade and Development, assisted throughout the negotiations.

Thailand, in particular, and other members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations—are particularly anxious to arrange a free-trade zone to encourage cooperative development.

GIs, U.S. Airmen Will Be Shifted In West Germany

HEIDELBERG, July 31 (Reuters)—Thousands of U.S. Army troops in West Germany will be moved across the Rhine to bases farther east in order to increase the combat potential of NATO forces, an Army spokesman said today.

The move, involving 7,600 Army troops and 3,800 airmen, is part of a two-year plan to increase the ratio of U.S. combat forces to support forces in line with a congressional amendment on U.S. forces in Europe, the spokesman said.

The increase in combat forces will not mean an increase in overall U.S. troop levels in Germany since the Army troops will replace airmen being pulled back west of the Rhine, he added.

A 3,800-man Army brigade will start moving to the present Wiesbaden Air Base just east of the Rhine early next year. The Air Force will, in turn, pull back many of its units 40 miles southwest to the Kaiserslautern area, the spokesman said.

In Crime Survey of 13 Communities

Miami, Washington Held Safest Cities

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1 (AP).—New government crime statistics suggest that Miami and Washington may be two of the country's safest big cities.

The study, conducted in 1973 and sponsored by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, showed that those cities had the lowest proportion of crime victims of the 13 cities surveyed.

The report, made public yesterday, was based on Census Bureau polling conducted in about 9,900 households and 1,535 businesses in each city. The cities surveyed were, in addition to Miami and Washington, Boston, Cincinnati, Houston, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, New Orleans, Pittsburgh, San Diego, San Francisco, Buffalo, N.Y., and Oakland, Calif. San Francisco and Minneapolis emerged with the highest numbers of crime victims.

The study is part of a continuing effort to measure the nation's crime rate by polling a scientifically selected sample of citizens about their own experiences with crime. Previous studies have

shown there are two to three times more crimes than are reported to police.

Miami the Safest
The report showed that among the cities surveyed, Miami had the lowest victimization rate for personal crimes of violence, de-

Emergency Curbs Imposed for Coup To End in Nigeria

LAGOS, Aug. 1 (Reuters).—Nigeria's new military rulers announced today that all emergency measures imposed since the former head of state, Gen. Yakubu Gowon, was overthrown Tuesday would be lifted tomorrow.

The short announcement over Radio Nigeria said that the military government was satisfied with the situation in the country. The emergency measures, which include a ban on international flights, although the airports were reopened today for domestic flights.

All borders and entry points were still closed today except to nationals of the 16 countries making up the economic community of West African states. A dusk-to-dawn curfew was lifted yesterday.

Meanwhile, several top officers of the Gowon regime pledged their support for the country's new strongman, Brig. Murtala Mohammed.

Gowon in Togo
LOME, Togo, Aug. 1 (Reuters).—Gen. Gowon arrived here today in the personal jet of Ugandan President Idi Amin.

finer as attempted and actual rapes, robberies and assaults. Twenty-two of every 1,000 Miami residents suffered violent crime in 1973, the report said. Washington had the second lowest rate, 31 per 1,000. San Francisco had the highest rate, 71 per 1,000, and Minneapolis was second highest at 70 per 1,000.

The rates per 1,000 for the other cities were: Boston, 67; Cincinnati, 63; Milwaukee, 61; Oakland, 59; Houston, 53; San Diego, 53; Buffalo, 49; Pittsburgh, 47, and New Orleans, 46.

In the measurement of household burglaries, Miami and Washington again were at the low end of the scale. Minneapolis was at the high end. San Francisco fell in the middle.

Burglary Record
Seventy-five of every 1,000 Washington households were burglarized, and 85 of every 1,000 Miami households. Minneapolis had the highest rate, 171, and San Francisco had 155.

The burglary rates for the other cities, per 1,000 households, were: Boston, 149; Buffalo, 97; Cincinnati, 142; Houston, 164; Milwaukee, 152; New Orleans, 112; Oakland, 174; Pittsburgh, 93, and San Diego, 138.

The statistics for auto thefts showed Washington with the lowest rate, 15 per 1,000 households, and Miami second lowest with 18.

Minneapolis led with 41 auto thefts per 1,000, followed by San Francisco with 36.

But Boston had by far the highest rate, 86 per 1,000. The others were Pittsburgh, 43; Oakland, 36; New Orleans and Houston, 32; Buffalo, 30; Milwaukee, 29, and San Diego and Cincinnati, 25.



MAJOR MISCALCULATION—Peter Schenk of Mercer Island, Wash., was worried that the 100-foot-tall fir tree on his lawn might be blown down onto his house during a storm. He hired professional tree fellers to eliminate the hazard. They felled the tree, right into the house, cutting it in two. The tree service, which advertises that its work is insured, could not explain what went wrong.

Dubbed 'U' for Unknown

A New Nuclear Particle Reported in U.S.

By Sandra Blakeslee

PALO ALTO, Calif., Aug. 1 (UPI).—Physicists at the Stanford Linear Accelerator Center and the Lawrence Laboratory at Berkeley, Calif., believe they have discovered a new elementary particle.

The discovery was announced

yesterday at a conference on high-energy physics attended by more than 300 leading U.S. experts in particle physics. The scientists met Tuesday and yesterday to discuss the theoretical implications of recent experiments that have led to the discovery of several particles.

The newest particle is some-

thing of a mystery and has been temporarily dubbed the U particle, for unknown. The physicists say they have two tentative theories to explain its nature but for the time being it eludes categorization. Some scientists are expressing doubt that the new phenomenon is a particle at all and a lively debate is in progress.

A New Animal

The U particle is a new "animal" in the jungle of nuclear particles. It is produced when electrons and positrons (essentially matter and anti-matter) collide at great energy. Decay products of the collision are then detected in a special chamber which allows physicists to "see" such short-lived phenomena indirectly.

The U particle is produced in pairs, said Dr. Martin Perl, who led the recent experiments at Stanford. Each has a mass between 1.5 billion and 2 billion electron volts. This means they have a relatively large mass, about twice that of a proton.

One member of the U-particle pair, Dr. Perl said, may decay into an electron plus two neutrinos. Neutrinos are objects with almost no mass and with no electric charge. The other member of the pair, he said, may decay into two neutrinos plus a heavy type of electron called a muon.

The decay process, Dr. Perl guessed, takes about a trillionth of a second.

Finding a Family

The problem the physicists now face is how to fit the U particle into the family of elementary particles. Elementary particles come in many forms and have been grouped into families which share common characteristics.

In one explanation, the U particle could represent the fifth member of a family of particles called leptons. Up to now it was thought there were only four leptons, but the U particle could be a fifth, large-mass member of this group.

Another theory proposes that the U particle may be related to the recently discovered Psi particle. In trying to understand the unusually long life of the Psi particle, physicists postulated the notion of "charm." Charm, they say, prevents the "easy" decay of particles and thus prolongs their lifetimes. U particles, Dr. Perl said, may carry the property of charm.

Only about two in every thousand reactions produce U particles. In months of data-collecting, Dr. Perl said, only 85 such reactions have been observed after searching the debris of thousands of collisions.

Increase in Fare On Bus, Subway Ordered in N.Y.C.

NEW YORK, Aug. 1 (UPI).—The Metropolitan Transportation Authority announced yesterday a 15-cent increase in subway and bus fares to 50 cents, effective Sept. 1.

At the same time the MTA approved 25-cent toll increases as of Sept. 1 at many of the bridges and tunnels into Manhattan, on which tolls now range from 50 cents to 75 cents, and it laid the groundwork for a 25-per-cent fare rise on its commuter rail lines.

David Yonich, MTA chairman, outlined the revenue measures for the deficit-ridden state authority at a news conference and then warned: "We're not out of the woods by a long shot."

He said a further increase in the subway and bus fare, to 60 cents, would have to be considered if additional subsidies were not forthcoming by the beginning of next year.

Meanwhile, the City Council approved legislation today empowering Mayor Abraham Beame to impose a wage freeze on municipal employees. A consortium of banks has agreed on a plan to meet three debts due for payment by the city this month.

London Subway Failure

LONDON, Aug. 1 (AP).—A power failure halted trains over large areas of the London subway this morning, a London Transport spokesman said.

News Analysis

The Sinai-Pullback Fears Of Israel's Military Leaders

By Drew Middleton

JERUSALEM (UPI).—Air superiority is the key to success in any battle in the Sinai Desert. Consequently, Israeli ground and air commanders feel acute anxiety over the possible loss to Israel of the capacity for instant aerial reaction as a result of withdrawal from the passes in the Sinai—the key issue in the current negotiations—and from the surveillance stations in the desert.

Israel's four surveillance sites in the passes area are elements in a complex military situation that influences the government's negotiations with Egypt concerning a Sinai withdrawal.

The overriding consideration for the Israeli military in the event of war is the early use of the air force—superior in planes and quality of pilots to any combination of Arab air forces—as the country's first line of defense.

Early warning of Egyptian attack and an immediate reaction by the Israeli Air Force would depend to a considerable degree on Israel's continued possession of the electronic surveillance stations.

These stations, Israeli staff officers contend during a tour of the area, could be moved eastward to two hill features: Gebel Yallag, east of the Old Pass, or Gebel Maaza, northeast of the major Israeli base at Rifdim.

In both cases, the officers emphasized, the radar "view" of the passes over which attacking Egyptian forces would deploy east of the Suez Canal would be obstructed by the mountains through which the passes run.

The main early warning system is a highly sophisticated station at Imhassha. Gen. Benjamin Peled, commander of the Israeli Air Force, conceded that there were alternative sites in the Sinai, but added: "As substitutes they would not be as good as the original."

In the Sinai Peninsula, Israeli air superiority now depends on continuing possession of the air base. Gen. Peled believes the base's usefulness would be impaired if the Egyptians moved into the passes and their surrounding hills.

The amount and type of activity that we would like or can manage at Rifdim is of course a function of how close the enemy is," the general said. "The closer he is, the less pleasant it is for us. If the line gets close enough to deny the present activities or the activities we had during the war at Rifdim, the base's capabilities will be impaired and it will have to be backed up by other means."

Victims to the passes and the base might feel that the general was understating the difficulties that would arise if the Egyptians established missile sites and artillery positions in the mountains west of the base.

The increasing accuracy of surface-to-surface and air-to-surface missiles and a possibility that the Arab air forces will acquire "smart" bombs from the Soviet Union argue against Israel's use of the air base in war.

Command and control can be exercised from underground installations. Fuel and ammunition can be stored in subterranean depots. But an air force still has to use runways and once these are under attack air power diminishes. From the military standpoint, possession of the passes and the surrounding mountains gives Israel significant military advantages over Egypt beyond those inherent in the use of the surveillance stations.

Militarily, the mountains represent a formidable barrier to any Egyptian advance into the Sinai plain.

Even in the best of conditions, including air superiority and a manpower advantage of at least 4 to 1, forcing the passes from the western Egyptian side would be a major and immensely costly operation. An attacking force would be under observation and fire from the moment it left the Suez Canal.

Neutral estimates are that Israel could hold the passes and the surrounding mountains with air support from the Rifdim base. The only possible weakness of Egyptian approach, therefore, would be to the north, either through the Sir Giffafa gap north of Rifdim or along the coast road toward el-Arish and Gaza.

Attacks along these routes would be difficult. An advance along the coast road would be restricted by the Mediterranean on the left and sand on the right. An offensive through the Sir Giffafa gap would encounter artillery and missile fire from Gebel Maaza and Gebel Yallag and air strikes.

The Israeli dilemma over the passes is matched on the Egyptian side by a conviction that their possession by Israel would give the Israelis enormous military advantages.

As the situation is seen in Cairo, the Israelis have the ability to strike from the passes into the plain east of the Suez Canal. The Egyptian forces there would be fighting with the canal at their backs.

Israel could block the canal, smash Suez city again and pick the most profitable spot for launching an offensive across the canal, an Egyptian officer emphasized.

For the Egyptian forces, national security is impossible as long as Israeli flags fly from the mountaintops around the passes, he said today. To strike through the passes and Israeli fighters and fighter-bombers use Rifdim freely.

Israelis Conduct Raid in Lebanon

TEL AVIV, Aug. 1 (AP).—Israeli troops crossed into Lebanon during the night and blew up a house during a search for suspected Arab guerrillas, the military command reported today.

The spokesman said the troops encountered no resistance and suffered no casualties during the mission that lasted several hours. A communiqué said they suspected that Arab terrorists were using the house in the village of Kawa, about three miles from the border.

There had been three gun battles across the border between Israeli and Arab forces during the last week. Israeli troops raided a border village July 23 and brought seven suspected Arab guerrillas to Israel for questioning.

A Lebanese government spokesman confirmed the raid and said that the destroyed house belonged to a Lebanese citizen.

Arab Terrorist Ring Broken, Israelis Say

TEL AVIV, Aug. 1 (UPI).—Israel said Wednesday that its security forces have broken up an Arab guerrilla cell responsible for seven bombing attacks in the Jerusalem area over the last nine months.

A Jacksonville, Fla., girl was injured in one of the attacks and her leg was amputated. The military command said the guerrilla cell was part of el-Fatah, the largest Palestinian commando organization. It said a number of Arab guerrillas had been arrested over the last several days but it refused to specify how many.

U.S. Writer Denies Beirut Spy Charges

LONDON, Aug. 1 (UPI).—U.S. writer Edward Hughes said today that charges of being an Israeli spy which led Lebanon to expel him earlier this week were "a load of rubbish."

Mr. Hughes was in Lebanon on assignment for Reader's Digest magazine. No reason was given by the authorities for the expulsion, but Mr. Hughes was told it was because he was "working for Israel." Mr. Hughes had been bureau chief of Time magazine in Beirut from 1968 to 1969.

Israel, Lebanon Clash At Teachers' Parley

BERLIN, Aug. 1 (Reuters).—Lebanon called today for the expulsion of Israel from the World Confederation of Organizations of the Teaching Profession.

Marcel Baron, treasurer of the Lebanese Union of Private School Teachers, made the demand at the confederation's annual congress here, saying that Israel had tried to use the organization for political ends. Israeli delegate Shalom Levin had asked the body, which represents about 5 million teachers, to protest his country's exclusion last year from Unesco.

Hitler Used to Mimic Mussolini, Disliked Franco, Speer Recounts

BONN, Aug. 1 (Reuters).—Hitler used to do impersonations of Mussolini to amuse friends, according to the private diaries of Albert Speer, the Nazi armaments chief.

Thrusting his chin out, spreading his legs and resting one hand on his hip, Hitler would babble a string of Italian or Italian-sounding words such as "giovinezza, patria, vittoria, macroni, belcanto, telegrafico and bacio," to the amusement of his private circle, Speer writes.

The diaries, written secretly on scraps of paper, backs of labels and toilet paper during his 20 years in prison in Berlin, are being published later this month.

The newspaper Die Welt today began publishing extracts. He described how the former head of the German Navy, Grand Adm. Erich Raeder, furiously swinging a stick, chased Rudolf Hess, Hitler's deputy, when he caught him stealing something from his tomato patch in the prison garden.

Speer recounts Hitler's contempt for the Spanish leader, Generalissimo Francisco Franco, and quotes Hitler as saying in 1942: "Instead of a leader with a personality I found a little, fat sergeant who could not grasp my worldwide plans."

According to Speer, Hitler added: "We should keep [relations with] the Red Spaniards warm. For democracy they are lost anyway just as much as this reactionary monk around Franco. The idealism during the Civil War was not to be found on Franco's side but among the Reds."

The only advice worth buying is advice that can change your mind—and your decisions. (And advice that improves your business decisions is priceless.)

That's the kind of advice the European Hudson Institute has a reputation for giving: concrete, accurate projections, prepared by economic, political and financial experts. In the past, this esteemed research institute worked exclusively on a contract basis. Now, for the benefit of top decision makers who need to know today what's going to happen tomorrow, Hudson Europe and the International Herald Tribune have joined forces to publish *The Hudson Letter*.

Designed to keep your thinking one step ahead of your competitor's *The Hudson Letter* provides information that you cannot get anywhere else. It does not just report facts and

figures—you can read these every day in countless publications. Instead it clarifies and illuminates the facts, assessing the short and long-range aspects of national and international developments so that you will be able to make better business decisions.

This concise biweekly newsletter and the special reports that complement it are prepared by a multi-national team of economists, political analysts and trade specialists whose sources are all over the world. Their conclusions are often surprising, but their record of accuracy is impressive.

The decline of the dollar and the pound, this year's leveling off of oil prices, the

abandonment of the "official" price of gold last December, and the continued debate over British membership in the Common Market are among recent developments that were forecast in advance by Hudson Europe. Frequently at a time when public opinion was overwhelmingly to the contrary.

If you are in business, industry, finance or government, and if you are responsible for major decisions that involve long-range planning, then you know how valuable this kind of information can be. You can receive it regularly in the Hudson Letter, for 1700 French francs per year or the equivalent in other currency.

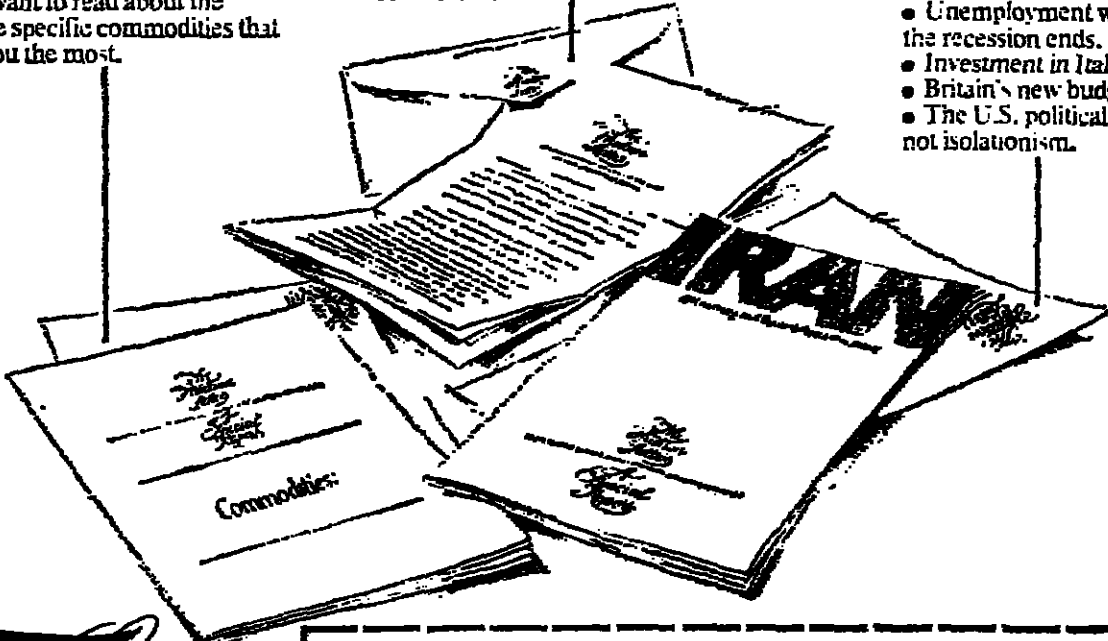
Here's what you get when you subscribe: 22 letters per year, twice a month each month, except during holiday periods. Airmailed from Paris all over the world. The mass of statistics, the obscure events analyzed and explained by experts in their fields.

6 special reports, carefully researched, on subjects that merit in-depth study. Plus, to charter subscribers for a limited time only, Hudson Europe's most recent report, "Iran: Oil Money and the Ambitions of a Nation."

Analyses and Projections like these, which appeared in the first four issues of *The Hudson Letter*:

- Protectionism is the new trend in world trade.
- The American economic outlook is even worse than President Ford's budget predicts.
- Social instability, not oil money, is the most powerful factor in today's Middle East.
- Unemployment will stay high even after the recession ends.
- Investment in Italy makes sense today.
- Britain's new budget won't succeed.
- The U.S. political trend is nationalism, not isolationism.

The new report on commodities: the outlook for supplies and prices. A favorable analysis debunking the doom-day forecasts of exhausted supplies before the end of the century. Following the petroleum crisis and its unexpected repercussions in virtually every economic sector, you'll want to read about the outlook for the specific commodities that could affect you the most.



The Hudson Letter

THE HUDSON LETTER, 21 rue de Berri, 75008 Paris, France.

- ☐ Please enroll me immediately as a Charter Subscriber.
☐ Bill me later ☐ Bill Company ☐ Payment enclosed 1700 French francs, or equivalent in other currency.
☐ I want to receive a three-month trial subscription. My check for 400 French francs or equivalent currency is enclosed. I understand that I will receive any Special Hudson Letter Reports which are issued during my trial subscription period.

Name _____

Company _____

Address _____

City _____

Country _____

I understand that I can cancel my subscription at any time and get back a refund on the unexpired portion of my subscription.

24-75

**Net Up 1.8% at Siemens;
Barclays' Profits Drop**

MUNICH, July 31 (AP-DJ).—Profit of the Siemens group rose 1.8 per cent to 349 million deutsche marks in the first nine months of the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, up 1.8 per cent from 343 million a year ago, the company said today.

Consolidated sales rose 9 per cent to 13.1 billion DM from 12 billion DM. Domestic sales rose 2 per cent to 6.8 billion DM. Foreign sales climbed 16 per cent to 6.3 billion DM.

Net profit after taxes rose 9 per cent to 18.4 billion DM for the year. Siemens said that the worldwide recession only slightly impacted on its operations. The company's order backlog rose 9 per cent to 18.7 billion DM. Siemens said it expects its sales to rise to more than 18 billion DM this year, compared with 17.2 billion DM the last fiscal year, and that of 19 billion DM made February.

Barclays Earnings Off 40.5%
LONDON, July 31 (AP-DJ).—Profits fell 40.5 per cent at Barclays Bank in the six months ended June 30 due to "higher staff costs—including pensions—and a sluggish growth of deposits and advances in Britain," chairman Anthony Tuke reported today.

Tuke said the bank was unable to increase commissions and fees in Britain because of legislation controlling prices.

Profits totaled 27.8 million, or 10 pence a share, in the latest half, down from 46.7 million, or 15 pence, a year ago.

Mr. Tuke said that after making the usual provision for specific doubtful debts it was thought prudent to set aside a further 10 million to maintain the level of the general provision.

Barclays is the last of Britain's four major clearing banks to report lower first-half earnings. However, the drop in its profits was less than that of Midland.

**Sterling Sets
Record Low**

LONDON, July 31 (AP).—Sterling closed at a record low of 2.43 on the foreign exchange market today.

Sterling ended at 52.140, down 0.2189 yesterday, after reaching an all-time trading low of 52.140 during the day.

It continued a steady drop in value of the British currency over the past five months. It was north 2.43 in March.

Dealers said the strength of the dollar, based on forecasts of an upswing in the U.S. economy, and the continued plight of the British economy were two factors in today's decline.

Multi-million pound losses by Britain's state-owned post office, oil, electricity and gas industries added confidence, dealers said.

"This is all rather sickening and not good for sterling," said one exchange dealer.

The Bank of England refrained from supporting the rate.

The pound's overall depreciation against 10 major currencies compared with the Smithsonian levels of December 1971 increased to 26.2 from 25.8 per cent last night. But this was less than the record 29.2 per cent set July 1.

Aliens Buy U.S. Stocks

WASHINGTON, July 31 (AP).—The Treasury reported today that net purchases of U.S. company stocks by investors abroad totaled nearly \$1.6 billion in the first five months of 1975.

Company Reports

Chromalloy American		Southern Pacific	
Second Quarter	1975	Second Quarter	1975
Revenue (millions)	192.4	Revenue (millions)	408.8
Profits (millions)	12.4	Profits (millions)	23.8
Per Share	0.41	Per Share	0.89
First Half		First Half	
Revenue (millions)	376.5	Revenue (millions)	772.8
Profits (millions)	19.7	Profits (millions)	2.7
Per Share	0.63	Per Share	0.10
1974 figures restored		Sun Oil	
Second Quarter	1975	Second Quarter	1975
Revenue (millions)	725.6	Revenue (millions)	938.6
Profits (millions)	36.2	Profits (millions)	53.3
Per Share	0.90	Per Share	1.07
First Half		First Half	
Revenue (millions)	1,452.1	Revenue (millions)	2,045.0
Profits (millions)	51.3	Profits (millions)	86.6
Per Share	1.90	Per Share	1.66
1974 figures restored		Union Pacific	
Second Quarter	1975	Second Quarter	1975
Revenue (millions)	127.9	Revenue (millions)	402.3
Profits (millions)	1.7	Profits (millions)	1.1
Per Share	0.12	Per Share	0.05
First Half		First Half	
Revenue (millions)	243.2	Revenue (millions)	766.0
Profits (millions)	1.1	Profits (millions)	25.6
Per Share	0.08	Per Share	1.11
1974 figures restored		United Telecommunications	
Second Quarter	1975	Second Quarter	1975
Revenue (millions)	431.8	Revenue (millions)	233.3
Profits (millions)	44.6	Profits (millions)	21.9
Per Share	0.57	Per Share	0.20
First Half		First Half	
Revenue (millions)	878.7	Revenue (millions)	460.8
Profits (millions)	96.3	Profits (millions)	43.8
Per Share	1.46	Per Share	0.39
1974 figures restored		Western Airlines	
Second Quarter	1975	Second Quarter	1975
Revenue (millions)	6,281.0	Revenue (millions)	119.9
Profits (millions)	107.0	Profits (millions)	1.3
Per Share	1.15	Per Share	0.04
First Half		First Half	
Revenue (millions)	11,374.0	Revenue (millions)	240.8
Profits (millions)	165.3	Profits (millions)	7.3
Per Share	1.94	Per Share	0.47
1974 figures restored		Ford Motor	
Second Quarter	1975	Second Quarter	1975
Revenue (millions)	6,281.0	Revenue (millions)	5,273.0
Profits (millions)	107.0	Profits (millions)	169.0
Per Share	1.15	Per Share	1.80
First Half		First Half	
Revenue (millions)	11,374.0	Revenue (millions)	11,436.0
Profits (millions)	165.3	Profits (millions)	291.0
Per Share	1.94	Per Share	3.11

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES**Dresdner Bank Profits Higher**

Dresdner Bank's operating profit in the first half was markedly higher than in the comparable period last year. In a report to shareholders, it says results for the whole year depend largely on the effectiveness of West German inflationary measures in the coming months and to what extent losses through the strained worldwide economy can be avoided. The bank's net interest surplus in the first six months rose 30 per cent to 630.4 million deutsche marks and commission earnings gained 19 per cent to 197 million DM on higher revenues from its securities and leasing business.

GEC Orders 'Satisfactory'

Order books of General Electric Co. of Britain are generally "at a reasonably satisfactory" level despite some marked reduction in the rate of incoming orders domestically, says Lord Nelson of Stafford, Chairman. He notes that the U.K. market for consumer goods has been particularly hurt by the rise in value-added tax to 25 from 8 per cent. The chairman also criticizes British government plans to nationalize the aircraft and shipbuilding industries. GEC and Vickers Ltd. each own 50 per cent of British Aircraft Corp.

"Political doctrine apart," Lord Nelson says, "the only possible justification for nationalizing the aircraft industry would be to improve its operations for the national good. No credible evidence whatsoever has been advanced that this would happen or that a government undertaking is in any way capable of running efficiently and effectively" the aircraft industry. GEC, he acknowledges, made political contributions in 1974, contrary to its previous policy, to both the Conservative and Liberal parties because of their opposition to such nationalization measures.

Bosch Expects Lower Earnings

Robert Bosch, the West German electrical equipment firm, says after-tax profit will definitely decline during the current year from the 89.88 million DM reported in 1974. Hans Merkle, chairman, says sales were down 0.8 per cent in the first half, but if allowance is made for price increases, sales really declined about 6 per cent. Production has declined more than 6 per cent. Mr. Merkle expects sales to decline about 5 per cent for all of 1975 from the consolidated sales volume of 7.03 billion DM in 1974. Capital spending of the group will be at about 288 million DM this year, down from 343 million DM in 1974 and from 406 million DM in 1973.

Output Put at 24% Over Demand**Buyers' Market for Oil Expected by 1980**

LONDON, July 31 (AP).—It will be a buyers' market for oil by the end of the decade with major producers having to compete strongly for customers, the Scottish Council predicted in a report today.

The council, an independent

body representing all economic areas of Scotland including the vast petroleum deposits under the North Sea, estimated that world oil production would exceed consumption by 24 per cent in 1980.

The council based its prediction on the total production potential of the world's oil fields. Its report made no mention of the possibility of producers banding together to restrict production to stabilize prices and supplies.

The report also did not discuss future effects of the present energy crisis or the possible delays in developing offshore fields.

The council's report, after a year's study, gave the following facts and figures on oil consumption and production:

- In 1973 world consumption of oil and gas totaled 37 billion tons.
- By 1980 world consumption could be running at 47 billion tons, representing an average annual increase of 3.4 per cent.
- World production of oil and gas in 1973 totaled four billion tons.
- By 1980 production could rise to 6.2 billion tons, an excess of 1.2 billion tons, or 24 per cent over estimated consumption.

"Clearly, world-wide production plans and targets will have to be modified to suit consumption and this implies increasing competition on the part of most producing countries for a share of the world market," the report said.

"In particular the U.S.S.R., China, the United Kingdom, Norway and several other countries which are in the process of becoming major producers will be seeking outlets for their production."

The report said this could lead to a "shift of control of the world supply and demand situation from the producer-exporters to the consumers and also to the steady erosion of the dominant position of the Middle East producers."

Such potential dimensions of production and consumption by the 1980s lend "support to the argument that by the end of the decade the major exporting countries are likely to find themselves competing strongly with another for their shares of the world's oil and gas markets," the report said.

**W. Germany Sets
A 14-Billion-DM
Accord With Iran**

TEHRAN, July 31 (AP-DJ).—Iran and West Germany today signed a 14-billion-deutsche-mark accord for implementation of scores of industrial, agricultural and dairy projects while the two countries proposed refinery deal is still uncertain.

Agreement was signed after a three-day visit to West German Economics Minister Hans Friedrich.

The two countries are to go into joint ventures in gas, petrochemicals, energy, steel, water desalination, communications, agro-business, electrical and industrial tools, construction materials, transportation, ship building, spinning and textile, fishing, fleet dairy and meat production.

They agreed to review postponed talks for construction of a 25-million-ton oil refinery project on the Persian Gulf.

Kuwait Aids Pipeline

ZAGREB, Yugoslavia, July 31 (Reuters).—Kuwait will give Yugoslavia a \$125-million credit for the construction of an Adriatic pipeline to bring oil to central Europe under an agreement signed here today. Another \$23 million to finance the 440-mile pipeline will come from Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Libya, and the World Bank.

Market Closed

All stock exchanges and banks will be closed in Switzerland Friday for the Independence Day holiday.

**Late Selling
Pulls Prices
Down in N.Y.****Analysis Say Inflation
Is Biggest Concern**

NEW YORK, July 31 (AP).—Prices closed mixed on the New York Stock Exchange today, giving up a strong advance. The Dow Jones industrial average closed at 871.51, down 0.15.

At its high for the session, the Dow index was ahead more than seven points.

Advancing issues exceeded declines at the close about 755-to-555.

Volume totaled 14.54 million shares, compared with 16.15 million yesterday.

Analysts attributed the early gain in part to news that factory orders increased in June while inventories continued to decline and to the proposed new tax cut.

However, they said investors continued concerned about rising interest rates and the threat of resurging inflation.

Chrysler tacked on 1/4 at 12 5/8, although it omitted the third-quarter dividend. Earlier in the week, the number three car maker reported a big loss for the second quarter but said it expected to be profitable by the fourth quarter.

Ford added 1/8 at 39. It reported lower second-quarter profits just as the market closed.

General Motors, the only car maker so far to report improved quarterly results, picked up 1/8 to 61 3/8. American Motors, which will report quarterly results next week, dipped 1/8 to 6 1/2.

Moore McCormack sank 7 to 72 1/2. The issue fell 9 1/4 Tuesday but rebounded 2 points yesterday. The company attributed the loss to its statement that third-quarter net would not likely match year-earlier figures.

The American Stock Exchange index closed unchanged at 89.96.

On the money market, prices on treasury bills trended lower throughout the session and closed at their lows in active selling. Yields were increased by six to eight basis points in all maturities.

The Fed, however, did not find it necessary to influence the federal funds rate, which traded around the 6 1/4-per-cent level throughout the session.

In Chicago, soybean futures prices closed sharply lower, corn and oat futures declined but wheat prices closed slightly higher.

Traders were laboring under an uncertain weather picture which had prompted speculation earlier in the week that the Iowa corn and soybean crops could be damaged by a serious dry spell. Forecasts indicate now, however, the possibility of some rain by the weekend.

There also was the unsettling factor of U.S.-Russian grain trade, the size of which is still very much uncertain.

**Simon Seeks Tax Cuts
On Business, Investors**

By Eileen Shanahan

WASHINGTON, July 31 (AP).—Treasury Secretary William Simon unveiled today before a skeptical House Ways and Means Committee the administration's plan to improve the long-term health of the economy by reducing taxes paid by both corporations and their shareholders.

The plan, which would be phased in gradually over a six-year period, starting in 1977, would ultimately reduce corporate profits taxes by \$7.5 billion a year, or more than 10 per cent.

For individuals who receive corporate dividends, the direct tax reductions would ultimately reach \$6.25 billion, Mr. Simon observed, however, that the total benefit to

stockholders would actually be greater than that because the amount of dividends paid should increase as a result of the planned reduction in corporation taxes.

In addition, Mr. Simon suggested, without committing himself to any details, that the administration and Congress jointly work out a plan whereby a certain portion of any individual's income tax which he puts into savings be tax-exempt.

While several of the Republicans and conservative Democrats on the committee praised the plan, the predominant pattern of reaction was criticism or at least skepticism.

'Corporations Are People'

Chairman Al Ullman, of Oregon, criticizing the planned tax benefits for corporations, said, "I simply cannot tolerate a system that shifts the tax burden more to the individual."

Mr. Simon protested that "corporations are people" and that the corporation profits tax is, in the final analysis, borne by individuals. But Mr. Ullman appeared unconvinced.

He told reporters after the committee adjourned that he did not believe it was possible for Congress to enact anything as complex as the Simon proposal as part of the tax bill being planned for this fall. But he added that he did expect that bill to contain some type of tax law change that would provide an incentive for "capital formation"—that is, for increasing the money available for investment in business facilities.

Rep. Portney Stark, D-Calif., got into an angry exchange with Mr. Simon on the underlying question on the need for providing new tax incentives for "capital formation."

Rep. Stark demanded to know what study the administration had ever done which showed that there would be inadequate "capital formation" without special tax incentives.

Mr. Simon referred to the results of a Treasury study that was reported in testimony he gave the Senate Finance Committee on May 7.

Mr. Stark said that that testimony had merely contained some statistics about the U.S. economy and the economies of other industrial nations with no other analysis or proof.

"That testimony would not pass for a 'study' by a high-school student," he said. He added that he had asked the Treasury for a copy of any study it had done for internal use and the Treasury had been able to produce nothing except a "bibliography" mostly of studies dating back to 1959 or earlier.

All these Bonds have been sold. This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

NEW ISSUE

July 17, 1975

ELECTRICITE DE FRANCE

SDR 50,000,000

9% 1975-1983 Guaranteed Bonds

Unconditionally guaranteed by the
FRENCH REPUBLIC

Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourg

Crédit Commercial de France

Union Bank of Switzerland
(Securities) Limited

Société Générale

Algemene Bank Nederland N.V.

Bankers Trust International Limited

Citicorp International Bank Limited

Deutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft

Hill Samuel & Co. Limited

Smith, Barney & Co. Incorporated

Société Générale de Banque S.A.

Swiss Bank Corporation
(Overseas) Limited

Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale

[illegible]

JULY 31 1975

DIVS.	SHARES	LATEST COMPANY NEWS
7,758	(7)	"72 consol. net profit: 770 MF (+75%). Dividend 15 Fr. (+7.5 Fr. tax credit).
1,830	(1)	"71 semi. consol. turnover at equal dividend rates: +6.7%.
600	(1)	"71 semi. consol. turnover 992 mil. Fr. (+5.7%). Foreign sales rising.
2,332	(1)	Same dividend (Fr. 25.20) confirmed at shareholders' meeting.
1,845	(1)	Total dividend of Fr. 15 for fiscal period 1972-1973.
1,254	(1)	6.58 Fr. dividend for 1972 is paid as of July 15.
3,445	(1)	Group consolidated turnover: 59.90 Mfr. (+2.72 Mfr. Fr. '72 dividend: Fr. 7.75).
3,561	(1)	As of April 30, total C.I.G. Group deposits amounted 45 billion Fr.
2,747	(1)	Group consolidated net sales for first quarter '75 = 2,058 million Fr.
2,992	(1)	SOVAC (100% owned; 74 net income ('c); SOVAC 100% per Euroshare basis).
1,435	(1)	Net profit of 21,747 (+24.54 Mfr. for 1972) in 8,040 Mfr. total margin.
13,327	(1)	New Indonesian oilfield being developed; anticipated at 2 million tons/year.
962	(1)	"74 net dividends of 12.68 Fr. (same as '73) to be paid as of July 15.
7,524	(1)	Interim "74 net dividend of Fr. 31 to be paid as of July 9.
706	(1)	Germany moving to LAMT simulator for tank drivers.
1,467	(1)	"74 net dividend of 16 Fr. (+16.6%) to be paid as of July 7.
3,156	(1)	"74 net profit: 23.72 Fr. per share; breakage vs. bid: 255 Fr. per share.
3,465	(1)	"74 net profit: 23.72 Fr. per share; breakage vs. bid: 255 Fr. per share.
2,825	(1)	"74 net profit: 23.72 Fr. per share; breakage vs. bid: 255 Fr. per share.
25,162	(1)	P&K Inc. Burns & Roe Corp. announced an uncertain ore procession plans.
9,254	(1)	"74 net profit: 23.72 Fr. per share; breakage vs. bid: 255 Fr. per share.
6,032	(1)	"74 net profit: 23.72 Fr. per share; breakage vs. bid: 255 Fr. per share.
922	(1)	"74 net profit: 23.72 Fr. per share; breakage vs. bid: 255 Fr. per share.
25,036	(1)	"74 net profit: 23.72 Fr. per share; breakage vs. bid: 255 Fr. per share.
221	(1)	"74 net profit: 23.72 Fr. per share; breakage vs. bid: 255 Fr. per share.
5,929	(1)	"74 net profit: 23.72 Fr. per share; breakage vs. bid: 255 Fr. per share.
918	(1)	"74 net profit: 23.72 Fr. per share; breakage vs. bid: 255 Fr. per share.

(e) P/E calculated on '73 earnings; all others on '74. * 73% credit not included

5'3 NEWARK	1.00	1.00	2.00
5'6 NEWARK	1.00	1.00	2.00
5'9 NYSES	2.00	1.00	3.00

هذا هو الأصل

[illegible]

Tokyo Exchange

Tokyo Exchange

July 31, 1975

Price Yen	Price Yen
Yoshi Glass	546
Yoshi Ind.	192
Yoshi W. Print.	665
Yoshi Bank	340
Yoshi Photo	328
Yoshi Trachi	160
Yoshi Auto Motor	537
Yoshi Air L.	308
Yoshi El. P.	1,433
Yoshi Brewery	690
Yoshi Soda	293
Yoshi Soda	414
Yoshi Soda	318
Yoshi Ind.	516

DC Gold Index Quotation & European Gold Markets

July 31, 1975

Open	Close	N.C.
London	166.5	166.70
Zurich	167.00	167.00
Paris	171.50	171.15

U.S. dollars per ounce.

Intermarket Gold indexed Series "B"

Bolivia (n.v. 1,000) — 1.67

Indexed value 1,108.33

Value expressed in U.S. dollars.

Deutsche Z. — International Bankers.

DO YOU WANT SOUND CURRENCY PROTECTION AND GOOD PROFITS

HOW ABOUT
SWISS FRACS OR DM LIFE INSURANCE?
IT REALLY PAYS!

For more information write:
P.O. Box 655, 1211 Geneva 1, Switzerland.


Name: _____

Address: _____ City: _____

Thursday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS-19	
Goldcorp Mag	5.08
GMW Ind w	1.01
Wm. Corp	1.01
Kimberly Corp	1.01
McLean Trk	1.01
MEI Corp	1.01

NEW LOWS-6	
Credit Fin	1.01
Huyck Co	1.01



Company Report

Greyhound

Second Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue (millions)...	913.8	851.1
Profits (millions)...	12.8	12.6
Per Share	0.44	0.30
Share Diluted	0.42	0.29

First Half

Revenue (millions)	1,711.8	1,681.2
Profits (millions)...	26.1	23.1
Per Share	0.51	0.55
Share Diluted	0.59	0.53

Northwest Airlines

Second Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue (millions)...	201.2	194.3
Profits (millions)...	15.6	19.6
Per Share	0.72	0.91

First Half

Revenue (million)...	393.4	363.3
Profits (millions)...	20.9	23.5
Per Share	0.97	1.55

Cosmos-753 Launched
MOSCOW, July 31 (UPI).—The Soviet Union today launched Cosmos-753 to carry out space exploration, the Tass news agency said.

Rhodesia Police Report a UFO
SALISBURY, Rhodesia, July 31 (AP).—To add to Rhodesia's troubles, UFOs are beginning to take an interest in the place.

A police spokesman said yesterday that two patrolmen in a squad car chased an unidentified flying object for 10 miles around Salisbury Monday night. Three other policemen were said to have seen it from the roof of police headquarters.

The squad car crew—an African and a white policeman—reported seeing the object stationary about 400 feet above the ground. But as they approached it, it moved off.

"It appeared to be very bright and orange in color," said a spokesman.

Kingdom of Norway

8½% Notes Due July 15, 1980

Interest payable January 15 and July 15

All of these securities having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith <i>Incorporated</i>	Kuhn, Loeb & Co.
--	------------------

The First Boston Corporation	Goldman, Sachs & Co.	Salomon Brothers
Byth Eastman Dillon & Co. <i>Incorporated</i>	Dillon, Read & Co. Inc.	Drexel Burnham & Co. <i>Incorporated</i>
Halsey, Stuart & Co. Inc. <i>Affiliate of Sachs & Co. Incorporated</i>	Hornblower & Weeks-Hemphill, Noyes <i>Incorporated</i>	
E. F. Hutton & Company Inc.	Kidder, Peabody & Co.	Lazard Frères & Co. Lehman Brothers <i>Incorporated</i>
Loeb, Rhoades & Co.	Paine, Webber, Jackson & Curtis <i>Incorporated</i>	Reynolds Securities Inc.
Smith, Barney & Co. <i>Incorporated</i>	Wertheim & Co., Inc.	White, Weld & Co. <i>Incorporated</i>
Bear, Stearns & Co.	L. F. Rothschild & Co.	Shearson Hayden Stone Inc.
Shields Model Roland Securities	UBS-DB Corporation	Werden & Co. <i>Incorporated</i>
ABD Securities Corporation	Arnhold and S. Bleichroeder, Inc.	Robert W. Baird & Co. <i>Incorporated</i>
Basle Securities Corporation	Bateman Eichler, Hill Richards <i>Incorporated</i>	Alex. Brown & Sons
Dain, Kalman & Quail <i>Incorporated</i>	Daiwa Securities America Inc.	Robert Fleming <i>Incorporated</i>
Hambros Bank <i>Limited</i>	Harris, Upham & Co.	Keeffe, Bruyette & Woods, Inc.
Kleinwort, Benson <i>Incorporated</i>	Kreditbank S.A. Luxembourggoise	Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co. Inc.
McDonald & Company	New Court Securities Corporation	The Nikko Securities Co. <i>International, Inc.</i>
Nomura Securities International, Inc.	Piper, Jaffray & Hopwood <i>Incorporated</i>	R. W. Pressprich & Co. <i>Incorporated</i>
The Robinson-Humphrey Company, Inc.		J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co. <i>Limited</i>
Thomson & McKinnon Auchincloss Kohlmeier Inc.		Ultrafin International Corporation
Wood, Struthers & Wintthrop Inc.		Yamaichi International (America), Inc.

Andresens Bank A/S	Bergens Privatbank	Christiania Bank og Kreditkasse
Den norske Creditbank		Fellesbanken A/S

July 24, 1975

-1975- High, Low,	Stocks Div In \$	Sis. P/E 100% High Low Last		Net Last chge	-1975- High, Low,	Stocks Div In \$	Sis. P/E 100% High Low Last		Net Last chge	-1975- High, Low,	Stocks Div In \$	Sis. P/E 100% High Low Last		Net Last chge
\$6.80 - \$12.00	15.00	P/E 75%	71%	71%	11.00	15.00	P/E 75%	71%	71%	\$6.80 - \$12.00	15.00	P/E 75%	71%	71%

Bayer: Strength for the Future

The rapid growth of the world's population presents a great challenge to the chemical industry. Harvests must be protected, food supplies secured. Bayer plays its part.

But people don't only need food. They want to enjoy good health, have better clothing and a home of their own. Different shapes and colors influence their surroundings. Here too Bayer plays its part.

Plant protection products, pharmaceuticals and pigments, textile fibers and thousands of chemical compounds, these too are part of the world of Bayer. You can rely on the economic and social strength of this worldwide concern.

Supported by its vast potential of knowledge and research, Bayer is helping to secure a better future.



You should also have enough to eat tomorrow... together with millions of other children all over the world.

Financial Statements of "Bayer World"		
Liabilities	Bayer AG	Bayer World
Capital stock	1,910	1,910
Reserves, special items having partly the character of reserves	2,325	2,504
Profits received from consolidated companies, earned prior to 1973	—	66
Minority interest	—	237
Provisions for pensions	1,010	1,295
Other provisions	353	923
Convertible debentures	891	237
Other long-term liabilities	1,780	4,557
Other liabilities	1,525	5,470
Balance sheet profit	325	316
	<u>9,839</u>	<u>16,930</u>
	Bayer AG	Bayer World
	9,441	16,879
	<u>5,352</u>	<u>10,157</u>
	4,089	6,722
	<u>269</u>	<u>431</u>
	4,458	9,153
	<u>2,757</u>	<u>5,699</u>
	655	1,323
	<u>216</u>	<u>755</u>
	<u>423</u>	<u>740</u>
	392	621
	67	67
	—	137
	—	131
	<u>325</u>	<u>316</u>

[illegible]

[illegible]
